

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Greece	0.50	Dr.	Uganda	0.50	Sh.	Poland	0.50	Zloty			
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Jerry A. Whitworth

## U.S. Says Navy Spy Sold Data On Military Message Network

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service  
SAN FRANCISCO — Jerry A. Whitworth, one of four men accused of spying on the U.S. Navy, provided the Soviet Union with extensive information about a computer system used to transmit confidential military messages, according to U.S. officials.

A 12-count replacement indictment, announced Tuesday, charged that Mr. Whitworth also gave Soviet agents photographs and documents on "classified activities" on the aircraft carrier Enterprise, on which he served in 1982 and 1983 as a communications specialist.

The communications network, the Remote Information Exchange Terminal, is used by the navy to send written or coded messages to the Department of Defense. Officials said it was possible that the Soviet Union used information they say was obtained from Mr. Whitworth to get access to secret information of other military services.

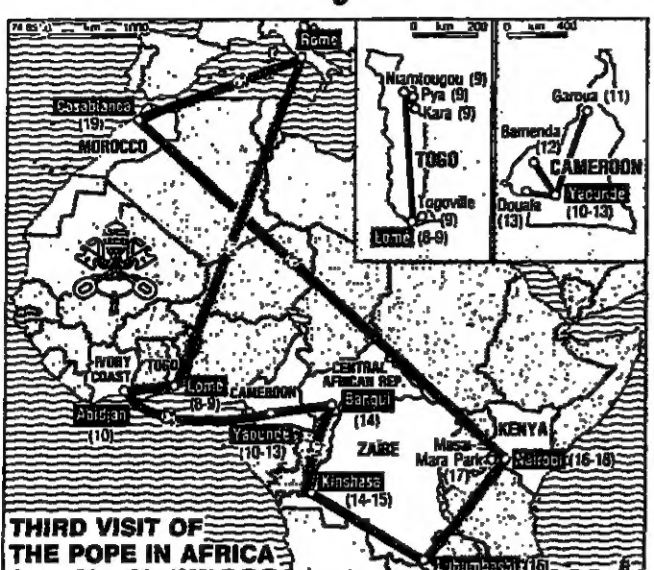


FLAMES AT HIS DOORSTEP — A resident of Bastia on the French Mediterranean island of Corsica used a bucket Wednesday to battle a brush fire near his house. A large area of the island was scorched by fires fanned by high winds. The blazes were among a rash of weather-related incidents causing death and damage in Europe. Story, Page 5.

## Pope Hopes to Blunt Islam's Growth As He Begins His Third African Visit

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II is to embark Thursday on his third trip to Africa in five years, hoping to reinforce his Roman Catholic Church against a growing Islamic revival on the continent that the Vatican considers one of its success stories of the century.



THIRD VISIT OF THE POPE IN AFRICA  
August 8th - 19th, 1985

In a 12-day swing through seven African nations, John Paul is expected to urge his African bishops, priests and followers to step up their already highly successful evangelization on the continent to counter Islam's new push south. The new presence of Islam already is being felt in a wide belt across central Africa from Sierra Leone on the Atlantic Ocean to Sudan on the Red Sea.

While diplomacy and formal commitments to ecumenism will restrain the pope from speaking out directly on the issue of the Islamic renaissance in Africa, senior Vatican officials have quietly made known that the issue of Catholic-Muslim competition for converts is one of the church's major concerns.

One of the pope's key themes, according to Vatican sources, will be the beginning of the "second evangelization" of Africa, which he will refer to during his series of masses and conferences. The pope also is to consecrate a new cathedral in the Ivory Coast, ordain priests in Togo, beatify a massacre victim in Zaire and visit a game park in Kenya.

The pope attaches importance to Africa because Catholicism is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Mr. Whitworth, a retired radio man who lived in northern California, has been accused of joining with John Walker, described as his closest friend, to sell secret material to Soviet agents. Both men had top secret security clearance in their navy careers.

From November 1982 to October 1983, the charges said, Mr. Whitworth gave the Soviet Union a document titled "Annex K to Cominform Opord 4000-82(U)." Law-enforcement officials earlier identified the document as a navy communications contingency plan to be used in a Middle East war.

Mr. Whitworth, a retired radio man who lived in northern California, has been accused of joining with John Walker, described as his closest friend, to sell secret material to Soviet agents. Both men had top secret security clearance in their navy careers.

## U.K. Radio, Television Blacked Out To Protest Ban on Ulster Program

By Bob Haggerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Journalists and politicians argued about freedom of the press Wednesday as national television and radio news programs were blacked out by a strike to protest the banning of a television program on Northern Ireland.

The strike also closed down the BBC's World Service for the first time in its 53-year history. Instead of the usual radio programs in 36 languages, the BBC played music and periodic announcements explaining the interruption.

The banned program depicted the private lives of two opposing extremists in Londonderry, and gave them unusually generous amounts of time to express their well-known political views.

The program, "At the Edge of the Union," was to be shown on British Broadcasting Corp. television Wednesday night. It was canceled by the BBC's Board of Governors after Home Secretary Leon Brittan urged them not to broadcast the program on the ground that it gave valuable publicity to terrorists.

The strike also closed down the BBC's World Service for the first time in its 53-year history. Instead of the usual radio programs in 36 languages, the BBC played music and periodic announcements explaining the interruption.

His wife, Frances, told the interviewers: "I have to live with the member of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, was shown dandling a baby on his knee in one scene and grinning his teeth while passing through a military checkpoint in another. The program also featured Mr. McGuinness's mother, softly defending her son's role.

## Hiroshima Aftermath: Effects of Radiation

Long-Term Impact of Nuclear Blast On Survivors' Health Is Monitored

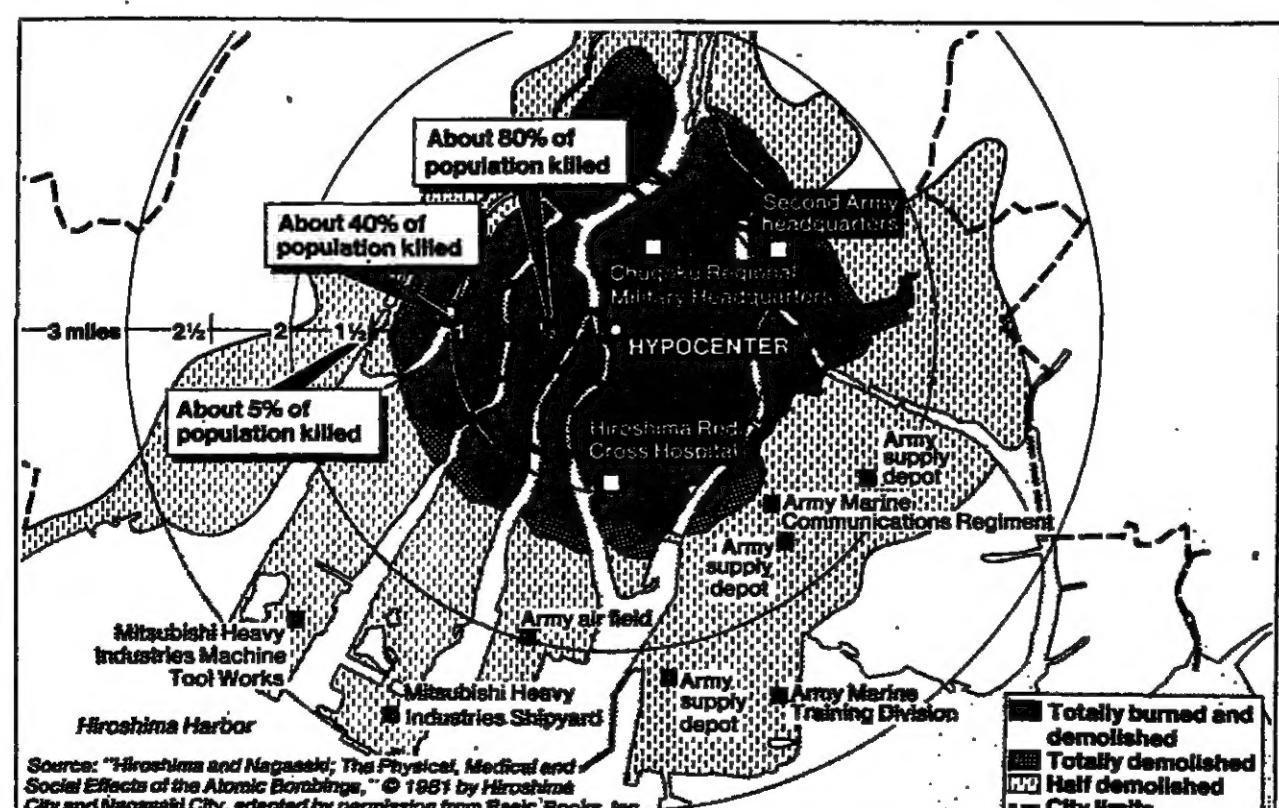
By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — In looks and in feel, there is not much that is obviously unusual about the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital. The low-lying building, across the street from a bicycle shop, could be any hospital anywhere, its facade streaked with dirt, its rooms in need of fresh paint and new wallpaper. Corridors bear the familiar stale smell of illness. Patients offer a mosaic of despair, hope, pain, relief and resignation.

From the name alone it is evident that this medical facility is unlike any other, except perhaps for the smaller Atomic Bomb Hospital in Nagasaki. To qualify for admission to either, patients must prove that they lived through the blast and the aftermath at Hiroshima or Nagasaki in August 1945.

About 367,000 men and women carry official certificates attesting to their survival. Their ailments include a range of cancers, heart problems, headaches, lung diseases and skin irritations. Forty years after the first atomic bombs were dropped, the long-term health consequences are still not fully understood.

The Hiroshima facility was built in 1956 mostly with money raised through postal card lotteries. It has 170 beds, medium-size for this country. On a stifling hot morning in late July one of them was occupied by Isamu Minamoto, 66, hospitalized for a liver disease. When the atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima, Mr. Minamoto could feel the blast, but he was relatively safe in a Mitsubishi Heavy Industries plant 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) north. On Aug. 9, a second bomb hit Nagasaki. That same day or the next — he could not remember clearly — he entered central Hiroshima and received enough radiation to make his gums start bleeding within a few weeks.



Map shows extent of damage at Hiroshima radiating from the hypocenter, on the ground directly below the blast.

Under a law enacted in 1957, he qualified as a hibakusha, the Japanese term for the survivors; it literally means bomb-affected people. Hibakusha get free medical treatment and special welfare payments. Most were exposed directly to the bombs or, over the next two weeks, came within two kilometers of the point on the ground directly below the center of the explosion, the hypocenter. In Hiroshima the hypocenter has been placed at 1,900 feet (580 meters) in the air, and in Nagasaki at 1,650 feet.

All survivors know to a tenth of a kilometer where they were Aug. 6 or Aug. 9. Distance from the hypocenter defines them as much as occupation or age. Such definitions did not seem terribly important to Mr. Minamoto at first. After his gums stopped bleeding his health was good for three decades.

## 5 Nations Are Found to Account for 90% of All Foreign Investment in South Africa

By Erin MacLellan  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 90 percent of foreign investment in South Africa is accounted for by Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Switzerland, according to a survey of information available from foreign governments, the United Nations and other international agencies.

The survey reveals that at a time when many nations are grappling with proposals to ban new investment in South Africa until it changes its policies of racial segregation, relatively little precise data are available on actual levels of investment.

The West German government also opposes economic curbs, and President Ronald Reagan has continued to say that sanctions would make things worse for South Africa's black majority.

However, the decision by France to freeze new investments, the recall of the ambassadors of the European Community to consider joint future action and the move last week by the U.S. Congress to force American economic sanctions have focused new attention on the question of who invests in South Africa and how much.

South Africa itself does not provide a country-by-country breakdown, but reports investment by region. Officials at the South African Embassy in Washington said they had no figures on investment and refused to discuss the subject.

John Chettle, director for North and South America at the South Africa Foundation in Washington, explained why he believed Pretoria did not issue figures on individual countries.

"The South African government no longer issues those figures for political reasons," he said. "I believe they feel that it enables groups to bring pressure on individual countries."

An advance copy of a report expected to be published soon by the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations says that at the end of 1983 the total amount of direct foreign investment in South Africa was in the range of \$15.5 to \$17 billion.

## Winnie Mandela Is in Hiding

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela, the wife of the imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, has gone into hiding after a police raid at her home in the Orange Free State, her lawyer said.

Mrs. Mandela took refuge in a safe place following the raid by the police, who fired tear gas into her home to drive out demonstrators there, the lawyer said.

South African ties to Britain go back to the 18th century, when British settlers started arriving at the Cape of Good Hope, and strong ties still exist.

## It's That Time Again: Halley's Comet Nears

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The biggest and the brightest of 900 known comets, the one bearing the name of Edmund Halley, the 17th-century astronomer, has swung from behind the sun, heading for its closest pass to Earth since 1910. Three astronomers sighted it after it started its approach.

Halley's comet will not disappear behind the sun until early February, moving away from Earth toward the deep freeze of space, not to appear again until 2061.

The comet's approach to Earth is the 30th to be recorded — the first time being in 240 B.C. Halley noted a pattern and predicted its return in 1758. When it did, after his death, it was named in his honor.

Its long journey around the sun late this year and early next year will be history's most observed, examined, studied, photographed and picked-over astronomical event.

By the time the comet begins to darken and fade from sight, it will have been measured, photographed and analyzed hundreds of millions of times by astronomers using ground, airborne and space telescopes.

There will be times when Halley's is so close to us that 200 of the world's best telescopes will be observing the comet at the same

time," said Raymond Newburn of the Joint Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. "Nothing like it has ever happened before."

Astronomers consider Halley's comet their favorite, in part because it is so big and so bright, very far from being burned out, and it is the only active comet to demonstrate a well-determined orbit and reliable behavior.

The Soviet Union plans to have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## INSIDE

Israeli analysts attempt to explain the increasing support for Rabbi Meir Kahane. Page 4.

A form of crystal deemed impossible under classical rules of crystallography is galvanizing scientists. Page 8.

Ted Turner, the cable-TV entrepreneur, agreed to acquire MGM-UA for \$1.5 billion in cash. Page 9.

A tentative agreement was reached to end the day-old major league baseball strike. Play is to resume Thursday. Page 15.



## It's Time Again: After 76-Year Wait, Halley's Comet Near

(Continued from Page 1)

at least 10 major observatories watch the comet, and it has moved two smaller telescopes to South America to get southern exposures. Britain has constructed a telescope in the Canary Islands and a European consortium has put up a telescope in southern Spain, all just to observe the comet.

All major U.S. observatories will be looking. The four largest telescopes are in Hawaii, which will provide the best U.S. viewing because of the islands' position — 19 degrees north latitude — in relation to the comet's path.

The comet's visit has the focused attention of the world's astronomers as they seek to unravel its secrets, and those of the first moments of the universe, when Halley's comet probably congealed.

Comets are among the most unusual objects in the solar system and are at least as old as the system. Although they look like burning stars, with fiery tails, comets are made, according to theory, of ice imbedded with dust-sized bits of rock, formed into a something like a dirty snowball about the time the solar system was created.

Although comets seem to be coming from deepest space, all inhabit the solar system, swinging around the sun or clinging in a mass of trillions of iceballs, called the Oort cloud, after a Dutch astronomer.

Away from the sun, Halley's comet is cold and lifeless. When it nears the sun, "solar wind" radiation vaporizes some of the comet's surface, creating a great "coma," or head, around the mile-wide comet and blowing dust and gas in the direction away from the sun.

This is the comet's tail and it is

illuminated by sunlight reflected from the shower and fluorescence created as the gas is heated.

Donald K. Yeomans of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory has said the passage closest to the sun will occur 8.6 hours earlier than predicted because of a disturbance on Jupiter.

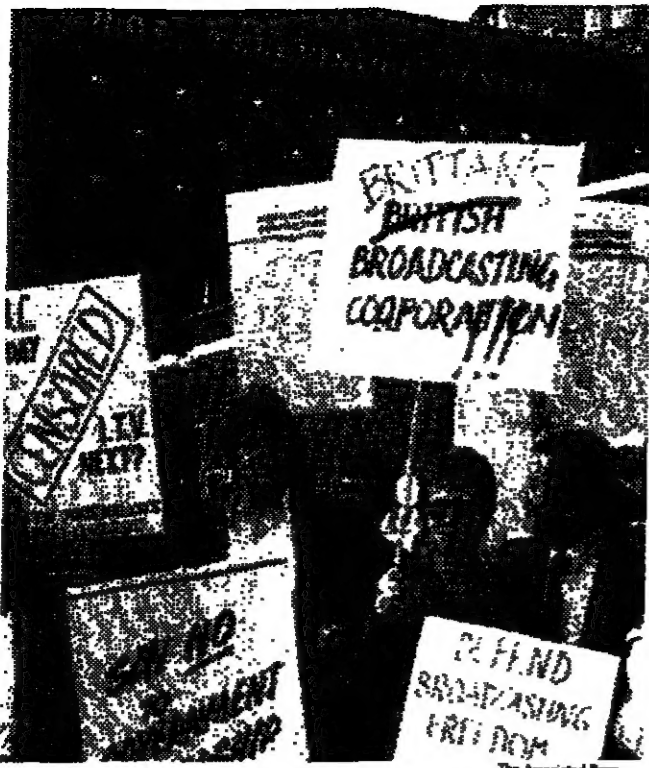
No comet has appeared to come from as far as even a neighboring star. "We've never seen a comet coming in with the kind of hyperbolic velocity you'd need to escape another star," said Mr. Newburn of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. "This is what you'd see if you captured an interstellar comet, and we've never seen it."

Halley's comet was last seen at the end of May in 1911, heading away from the sun, then 40 years ago it slowed until the sun began pulling it back toward Earth. It has been racing back ever since.

The first possible sighting came July 19 at the European Southern Observatory in Chile, but it was not confirmed. Another sighting came from Japan. Then, finally, at Mount Palomar, in California, in the last days of July, James Gibson looked onto the comet for three successive nights. He measured and image-enhanced it by computer and confirmed that it was Halley's.

In the next few months, the comet will become increasingly visible. The best way to observe its passage will be with instruments mounted nearest it on spacecraft. The European Space Agency's Giotto craft, two Soviet craft and one from Japan named Planet A are expected to be in the comet's vicinity next March.

Two U.S. space shuttle flights, in January and March, are to be devoted to observations of the comet from low orbit.



National Union of Journalists members formed a picket line Wednesday outside the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Television Center in London during their 24-hour strike.

## U.K. Radio, Television Blacked Out by Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that some day Gregory may be shot and killed."

The program described both men as young, working-class, religious totalitarians.

When pressed, both men defended violence. Mr. McGuinness, who has denied charges that he was the top military leader of the IRA, blandly argued that peace would ultimately be achieved not through voting but through "the cutting edge of the IRA."

Mr. Campbell said he would have no choice but to fight the IRA

in the streets if British troops were pulled out.

"You either be killed by the IRA or kill them, and I want to see them dead," he said.

Several foreign journalists who viewed the program described it as fair. A Canadian broadcast journalist said both men "gave me the creeps."

An American newspaper reporter who has reported extensively on Northern Ireland said, "It was balanced, it was fair, but it didn't shed any dramatic new light on Northern Ireland." The program was startling to the British, she said, mainly because they are used to seeing IRA leaders portrayed only as monsters.

Suppression of the program has provoked vehement debate between people worried about press freedom and those intent on silencing terrorists of "the oxygen of publicity," as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said recently.

Lord Amman, who headed the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, which issued a landmark report in 1977, said in a debate after the screening that it was understandable that Mrs. Thatcher was sensitive about coverage of the IRA. An IRA bomb last year nearly killed the prime minister.

But Lord Amman said Mr. Thatcher had "behaved like a demented poodle" in writing to the BBC governors, a move widely denounced as an attempt to pressure them.

## Arab Leaders Meet For Morocco Talks In a Mood of Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

this is the last summit of the Arab League. I think it will be."

Mr. Alawi predicted that the Morocco meeting would signal the beginning of a division of Arabs into regional groups and alliances.

He also said that the meeting was a victory for the radicals, whose influence, if not presence, is being keenly felt here. Mr. Alawi said that the foreign ministers, who met on Monday night, had failed to agree on an agenda for the Wednesday meeting despite heated debate.

Moreover, he said, they had succeeded in dissuading all but a few leaders of the more moderate Arab nations from attending.

The Omani foreign minister declined to single out any Arab nation for criticism. But other Arabs voiced disappointment that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, one of the more influential figures among the moderates, had decided to send Crown Prince Abdullah.

Of the radical Arab bloc, only Libya sent a representative to the foreign ministers' meeting Monday night. The leader of the Libyan delegation left Morocco on Tuesday night without explanation.

Libya had been pressing to have the delegates condemn Iraq, for its war with Iran, and Jordan and the PLO, for their joint initiative for peace with Israel.

The absence of King Fahd and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq was construed by Arab officials in Morocco as a major blow to efforts by the more moderate Arab bloc to isolate Syria and the so-called revisionist camp that it leads.

Mr. Filali, and other Arab officials said they could not confirm a report in a Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Sayassa, that Syria was preparing to arrange the release of seven Americans abducted in Lebanon and presumably held hostage by radical Islamic Shiite groups. The newspaper said the release of the seven would be an effort to disrupt the summit or divert attention from it.

Asked if such a release would affect the deliberations in Morocco, Mr. Filali said, "I don't see the link or connection."

Another Moroccan official said that if the Syrians were holding Americans hostage and timing their release to suit political goals, "then they are the terrorists."

The Jordanian officials and representatives of the PLO, both of whom have pressed hard for the special meeting, continued to put the best possible face on the meeting.

King Hussein of Jordan warned last week that moderate Arab nations might form a new working

group or "constructive alliance" if the more radical Arabs prevented the Arab League from meeting.

A PLO official said that the fact that the meeting was taking place at all was "a victory" for the PLO.

"We wanted the meeting, and we wanted a discussion about the plight of Palestinians in Lebanon," he said, referring to Syrian-supported attacks by the Shiite Arab militia on Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The PLO official said he hoped the meeting would "bless the concept" of the accord that the PLO chairman, Mr. Arafat, and King Hussein signed Feb. 11, outlining a joint bid for peace with Israel.

The proposal to discuss Jordanian-PLO accord was said to have been the issue that led to the boycott by Syria, Lebanon, South Yemen and Algeria.

## U.S. Says Spy Sold Soviet Message Data

(Continued from Page 1)

ber 1983, Mr. Whitworth was a senior chief radioman aboard the Enterprise, a nuclear-powered carrier. He supervised communications personnel, including those using secret cryptographic equipment.

In this period, the indictment said, Mr. Whitworth obtained "photographs, plans and documents concerning the national defense of the United States concerning classified operations involving the U.S.S. Enterprise."

The Middle East contingency plans were stolen from the Enterprise, the indictment said.

Value to Moscow Described

In Norfolk, a top-ranking civilian of the Naval Sea Systems Command testified that the classified documents Arthur Walker was charged with passing to the Soviet Union contained "significant tactical information" that could aid Moscow in computing the reliability and capability of U.S. ships and weapons systems, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The statement by Walter Knefel, deputy director of a Norfolk-based naval unit that supervises the overhaul of amphibious landing ships, was made in the second day of Mr. Walker's espionage trial in U.S. District Court.

Mr. Knefel said that Soviet intelligence could use the data allegedly provided by Mr. Walker to pinpoint the least reliable defense systems of the navy's five helicopter-carrying amphibious assault ships, the most difficult missions the ships could carry out and their readiness.

"You can do things like compute reliability for various systems," he said. "If the ship's air radar is down 10 percent of the time, then it's up 90 percent of the time. You can assess the capability of getting all five ships away on a given day."

The authorities say Mr. Walker, 50, a retired Navy lieutenant commander, had told them he stole two classified documents from his job at a local defense contractor.

Arthur Walker's attorneys have argued that the information available to their client was of minimal importance to national security and that he was unaware that his brother, John Walker, was a Soviet agent at the time their client provided the documents and received two \$6,000 payments.

Both of those arguments were challenged in testimony Tuesday.

The first data was designated as extrinsic from a file of "casualty reports."

Another document Arthur Walker has been charged with providing his brother was a "damage control book" for the Blue Ridge, the amphibious command ship of the Seventh Fleet in the western Pacific. The book is used by specially trained crew members in emergencies.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Prosecution Opens in FBI Spy Trial

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — An alleged agreement by a former FBI agent, Richard W. Miller, to pass secret FBI documents to the Soviet Union was only a beginning step on a "road to oblivion" in which he would have been used "mercilessly" as a Soviet spy inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to a federal prosecutor.

U.S. Attorney Robert C. Bonner made the comments in opening statements Tuesday at the start of Mr. Miller's espionage trial in federal court in Los Angeles. Mr. Miller, 48, is the first FBI agent ever charged with spying.

Mr. Bonner said that Mr. Miller's arrest on Oct. 2 came only a week before he and Svetlana Ogorodnikova had planned to travel to Warsaw for a meeting with officials of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence network. "After this agent was thoroughly compromised," Mr. Bonner said, "he would be mercilessly pumped for information by the KGB outside the United States and sent back as a Soviet spy."

### Soldier Is Injured by Bomb in Ulster

BELFAST (AP) — Bombs wrecked a dairy and slightly injured a British soldier Wednesday, the day after a suspected guerrilla was killed and another injured when a homemade rocket exploded prematurely, police said.

The attacks came as a delegation from the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee was touring the province. Both the London and Dublin governments say the group is a fund-raising arm of the Irish Republican Army.

The injured soldier, a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, was injured near Carrickmore, where the Irish Northern Aid Committee had scheduled a rally later in the day.

### U.S. Defense Firms Set Pace in Profits

WASHINGTON (WP) — Defense contractors' profits have substantially outpaced those of other manufacturers during President Ronald Reagan's program to build up the nation's defenses, but have not been unreasonable, according to a Pentagon report.

The report, the first comprehensive review of defense industry profits and accounting practices in a decade, was released Tuesday. It was based on an 18-month Defense Department study and used a special economic model to show that weapons contractors averaged annual profits of 4.7 percent from 1980 to 1983, while manufacturers of durable goods averaged losses of 3.65 percent.

In absolute terms, defense profits were lower in the recessionary years 1980-83 on average than in the 1970s, but compared to those of nondefense manufacturers they were consistently higher. Pentagon analysts said the contractor profits, which rose from an average of 2 percent in 1980 to 9 percent in 1983, represented "an equitable return," reflecting Mr. Reagan's military buildup and the decline in inflation rates.

### Paper Reports Detentions in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda (AFP) — More than 1,000 people, mostly former security officials under the deposed president, Milton Obote, have been detained at a maximum security prison near here, the Roman Catholic newspaper Munro said here Wednesday.

The new interior minister, Paul Ssemogerere, confirmed that some members of Mr. Obote's security agency were detained. Mr. Ssemogerere said he was more concerned about the large number of political detainees in the prison than about the fate of the security agents.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello, the leader of the coup, was named army chief of staff and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. Radio Uganda announced. It also said that Uganda's representative to the United Nations, Olara Onuom, was named foreign minister and that Henry Okonyo of the opposition Democratic Party was appointed health minister.

A soldier in Kampala showing a cowboy pendant.

Lebanon Christians Wary of Coalition

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Lebanese Christian politicians reacted cautiously Wednesday to the new National Unity Front, a coalition of Moslems, leftists and independent Christians seeking to change the method of allocating leadership posts proportionally among Christian and Moslem factions. This system favored Christians since 1943, but in recent years Moslems have gained the majority.

A former president, Sleiman Franjeh, a Christian, said that he backed parts of the manifesto made public Tuesday, but added that he preferred the changes he and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria proposed in 1976 to end the civil war.

That proposal was that parliamentary seats be equally divided between Christians and Moslems but would have continued the system under which the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of parliament a Shiite. "The situation in Lebanon does not permit big strides, but one step at a time," Mr. Franjeh said.

The dominant Maronite political party, the Phalange, had no argument with the new front on many of its basic principles, according to a senior official, Alfred Madi, but he said that details remained vague.

### For the Record

The Bureau Socialist Program Party on Wednesday elected U San Yu, president of the State Council, to the new post of party vice chairman, directly under the chairman, U No Win, official sources said. (AFP)

At least 180 people were killed and tens of thousands left homeless by a typhoon that hit coastal Zhejiang province a week ago, according to reports reaching Beijing. (UPI)

A U.S. Army helicopter pilot taking part in U.S.-Egyptian military exercises was killed when his helicopter crashed in the desert west of Cairo, the Pentagon announced Wednesday. (AP)

Ministers from 17 European countries participating in the Euraka high-technology project are to hold a two-day meeting in Hannover, West Germany, in November to discuss plans for its development, the West German Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. (Reuters)

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has halted deportation proceedings against Edgar Chamorro, a former Nicaraguan rebel leader who has criticized Reagan administration policies. The agency said Mr. Chamorro, who is living in Florida, has a valid visa. (NYT)

### Meese Says He Kept Out Of U.S. Teamsters Case

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has said that he did not participate in the Department of Justice's decision last month to drop a labor fraud investigation of Jackie Presser, president of the Teamsters union, in order to avoid appearances of political interference.

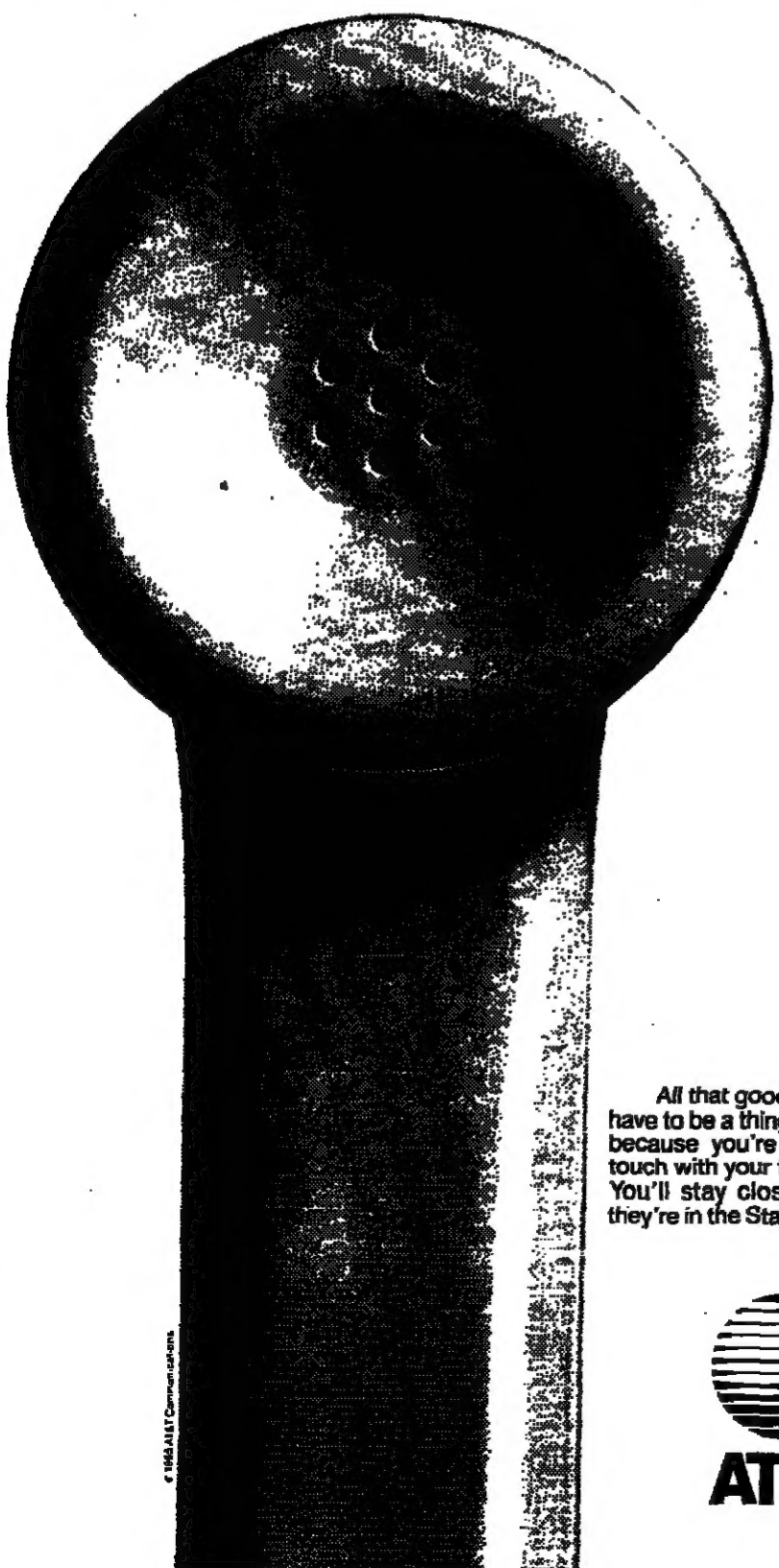
Mr. Meese said Tuesday on a television program that career attorneys at the department, rather than officials appointed by President Ronald Reagan, "found it was not appropriate to go ahead" with a 32-month federal grand jury inquiry into allegations of payroll padding.

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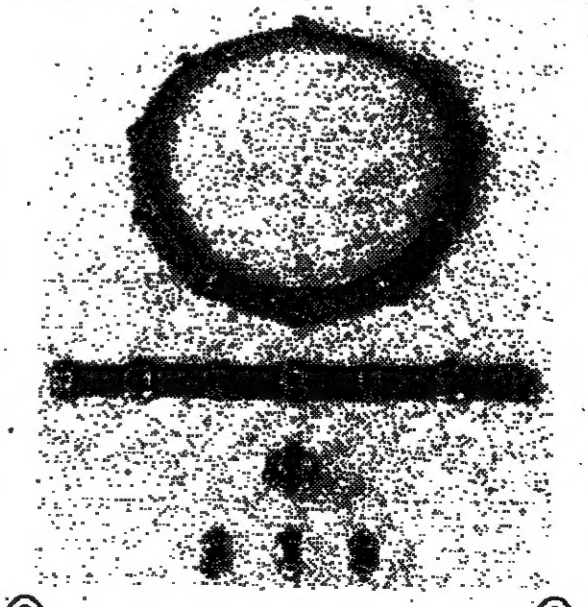
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# BRIEFS

# FBI Spy Trial

presented by a former FBI agent to the Soviet Union to be "returned to oblivion" in which the FBI spy inside the Federal prosecutor.

the comments in opening of a espionage trial in federal court. The first FBI agent ever charged with espionage was charged on Oct. 2 came only a week after the Soviet Union planned to travel to Warsaw to meet with the Soviet secret police and the FBI was "thoroughly compromised," the FBI said. "The FBI pumped for information by the FBI as a Soviet spy."

## Bomb in Ulster

the New York-based Irish  
province. Both the London and  
and-raising arm of the Irish  
ster Defense Regiment, was  
Northern Aid Committee had

## Pace in Profits

sector's profits have substantially during President Ronald Reagan's defense, but have not been at:

of defense industry profits eased Tuesday. It was based and used a special economic averaged annual profits of 4.7 percent of durable goods sector in the recessionary years compared to those of nondefense. Higher. Pentagon analysts an average of 2 percent in "suitable return," reflecting the inflation rates.

## ons in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP)—More than 1,000 people, mostly security officials, gathered in the presidential palace here today to witness the detention of a prominent opposition leader. Milton Obote, 67, was taken to a maximum security prison near here, where the Kampala-based newspaper *Mwanja* said he would be held until Wednesday.

A new interior minister, Paul Ssemulira, confirmed that some of Mr. Obote's security guards were detained. Mr. Ssemulira said he was more concerned with the large number of political prisoners in the prison than about the security agents.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Basilio Kileleshwa, the leader of the army, was named army chief of staff and promoted to the rank of general. Radio Uganda said he would be named deputy prime minister. It also said that Umuhoja, a member of the opposition Democratic Party, was appointed health

### y of Coalition

olitionists reacted cautiously, at a coalition of Muslims, to change the method of electing Christians, but in recent years

a Christian, said that he Tuesday, but added that he al-Assad of Syria proposed

re equality divided between the estimated the system could be prime minister a Sima Shaito. "The situation is up at a time," Mr. Francis

challenge, had no argument, according to a semi remained vague.

Wednesday elected U San Ya  
st of party vice chairman  
(AFP)

al sources said.  
ousands left homeless by a  
a week ago, according to  
(UPI)  
in U.S.-Egyptian military  
hed in the desert west of  
(AP)  
nticipating in the Euro  
meeting in Hannover, Wes  
its development, the Wes  
(Reuters)  
ervice has halted deporta-  
former Nicaraguan rebel  
a policies. The agency said  
valid visa.  
(NYT)

### Teamsters Case

INGTON — Attorney Edwin Meese III has said he did not participate in the U.S. Justice Dept. decision to drop a labor fraud suit against Jackie Presser, president of the Teamsters union, to avoid appearances of interference.

Meese said Tuesday on a program that career officials at the department, rather than political appointees by President Rengan, "found it so private to go ahead" with a federal grand jury inquiry into the payroll pool.

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# New Leader Of Bolivia Sets Plans For Economy

# Monitoring the Health Of Hiroshima Survivors

(Continued from Page 1)

was diagnosed last year as having a blood-vessel disease. Now he has once again in the hospital. The liver problem had returned. So, too, had the question whether his health problems were due to exposure to the radiation.

"All this may well not be directly related to the bomb, but I'll probably never know, will I?" Mr. Minamoto said. "There seems to be some relationship, but I can't be sure. How can any of us be sure?" The answer, physicians and biologists agree, is no.

Perhaps most affected were many of the approximately 4,000 victims who were fetuses and are now nearing a 40th birthday. Some were born mentally retarded or with a small head, or microcephaly.

In other vital areas of health, little has emerged to separate hibakusha from other Japanese, in the views of Japanese and American researchers.

The most seriously afflicted died at once or within three months: about 130,000 people in Hiroshima and about 170,000 in Nagasaki.

## After a Poor Start, Shuttle Flight Ends in Success

By Sandra Blakeslee  
*New York Times Service*

**EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California** — The U.S. space shuttle *Challenger*, which lost one of three main engines on its ascent to orbit, has returned safely to earth after an eight-day mission that an official called "superbly successful."

Colonel C. Gordon Fullerton of the U.S. Air Force guided the 108-ton spacecraft to a landing Tuesday, returning a crew of seven men and the largest, most advanced scientific instruments ever built for space flight.

"On this mission the *Challenger* became an orbiting astronomical observatory with more than \$72 million worth of telescopes and other sensitive instruments to study the sun, the stars and distant galaxies.

Burton Edelson, an associate administrator of the National Aero-

12 caused the mission to be scrubbed seconds before liftoff.

The mission finally got off, but to a harrowing start, on July 29 when one of the shuttle's main engines shut down after liftoff, the first time that had happened on an American manned space flight.

The *Challenger* limped on its other two engines into an orbit about 50 miles (81 kilometers) shy of its goal of 340 miles above the earth.

Space agency officials said the shutdown had been caused by faulty heat sensors on the engine that apparently caused computers aboard to turn the engine off prematurely.

Jesse Moore, an associate administrator of the space agency, said that the sensors on the *Challenger's* failed engine would be inspected and that an improved type of sensor would be used on future shuttle flights if the *Challenger* sensors

proved faulty. The next mission is scheduled to start Aug. 24 with the shuttle *Discovery*.

Once in orbit, the *Challenger's* astronauts struggled with a number of balky instruments, including a \$60-million system that was to point telescopes accurately enough to track a dime at the distance of two miles. The system did work, but only after days of false starts.

The crew focused some of the telescopes in the shuttle's 60-foot (18-meter) payload bay on the sun's corona and outer atmosphere, and others on the cosmic rays, X-rays and infra-red emissions from stars and distant galaxies. The solar telescopes allowed astronomers on the ground to view the sun with about five times greater accuracy than ever before.

The crew also fired the spacecraft's small maneuvering jets to punch temporary holes in Earth's thin upper atmosphere, allowing

## Is U.S. a 'Christian Nation'? A Reagan Official Thinks So

WASHINGTON — When Gerald B. Leib of Mountain View, California, wrote to the U.S. Department of Education to complain that an official there had called the United States a "Christian nation," he was startled by the sharp reply.

Christopher Sundsteth, who is a Reagan administration appointee in the Treasury Department, somehow got hold of Mr. Leib's postcard and sent off a stinging response, calling Mr. Leib an "amazing, pathetic creature."

Mr. Sundsteth said he believes he obtained the card from one of four Christian activists who, he said, regularly file Freedom of Information Act requests with agencies for letters on Christian issues.

He said these friends, whom he declined to identify, forward such letters about Christian questions to him and he sometimes sends responses to the writers.

"We are indeed, like it or not, a 'Christian nation' as more than 85 percent of adult Americans consider themselves 'Christians,'" he wrote. "This country was founded by Christians who were escaping the same kind of small-minded tripe you espouse."

P.S. When you die," Mr. Sundsteth added, "you will be giving account to Jesus Christ, your creator, who happens Himself to be Christian. I hope you are prepared."

Mr. Leib complained to Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat of Colorado, about Mr. Sundsteth's "gratuitous proselytizing."

**"A well choreographed flight all the way."**

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**Lufthansa**







## Ankara Says Bulgaria Forces Its Turks to Change Names

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Senior Turkish officials assert that Bulgaria has killed at least 1,000 ethnic Turks and imprisoned several thousand in a campaign to force them to adopt Bulgarian names.

Officials said that areas inhabited by ethnic Turks, who total about 800,000, or 8.5 percent of Bulgaria's population, remain sealed off.

Bulgaria has rejected Turkish requests for talks on the problem, as well as an offer to accept Bulgaria's ethnic Turks as immigrants. No reply has been received to a letter that President Kamen Evtimov of Turkey sent early this year to Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader.

The actions have renewed tension between the two neighbors. Bulgaria, an ally of the Soviet Union, lived five centuries under Ottoman Empire rule, which even in casual conversations in Sofia is described as "the Turkish yoke."

"There can be no good-neighborly relations for the foreseeable future," a Turkish Foreign Ministry official said last week.

According to Turkish accounts, corroborated by Western embassies in Sofia, Bulgarian policemen and troops forced entire villages at a time to fill out or sign forms requesting that their Turkish names, mainly of Moslem origin, be changed to Bulgarian names, which are Slavic and often drawn from the names of Christian saints.

In many instances the Turks resisted. Although the Turkish authorities say they have lists of names of people killed or arrested, they declined to make them public, citing a need to protect prisoners or families of the dead or detained. Belene, a camp on a Danube island, is the main detention center.

Last month, Bulgaria implicitly acknowledged that the name changes had been meeting resistance. Stoyan Stoyanov, party leader of the Khasovo District, said in a speech that some ethnic Turks had not yet matured enough politically to accept new names.

As reported in a local newspaper, Mr. Stoyanov said there had been "sporadic instances of anti-social meetings," an apparent euphemism for protests. He said they had been the work of people favoring outdated traditions, such as religious burials, circumcision and attendance at mosques.

Mr. Stoyanov said such people should be subjected to political and atheistic education to strengthen their Bulgarian identity.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and a member of the Politburo, said in a speech in March, after Turkey had offered to accept ethnic Turks as immigrants, that those who wanted to go to Turkey would be forcibly resettled within Bulgaria.

Mr. Todorov said that he had never been outside Turkey before his appearance in Rome on Tuesday.

Mr. Kadem, 30, lives in Istanbul. He volunteered to testify after Mr. Agca began accusing him of direct complicity in the shooting.

The other Turks who Mr. Agca says were with him are Oral Colik, who is being tried in absentia, and Omer Ay, who is serving a life sentence in Turkey for murder.

The court, which is trying three Bulgarians and five Turks in the conspiracy case, is meeting in special session this week, after adjourning in July until mid-September.

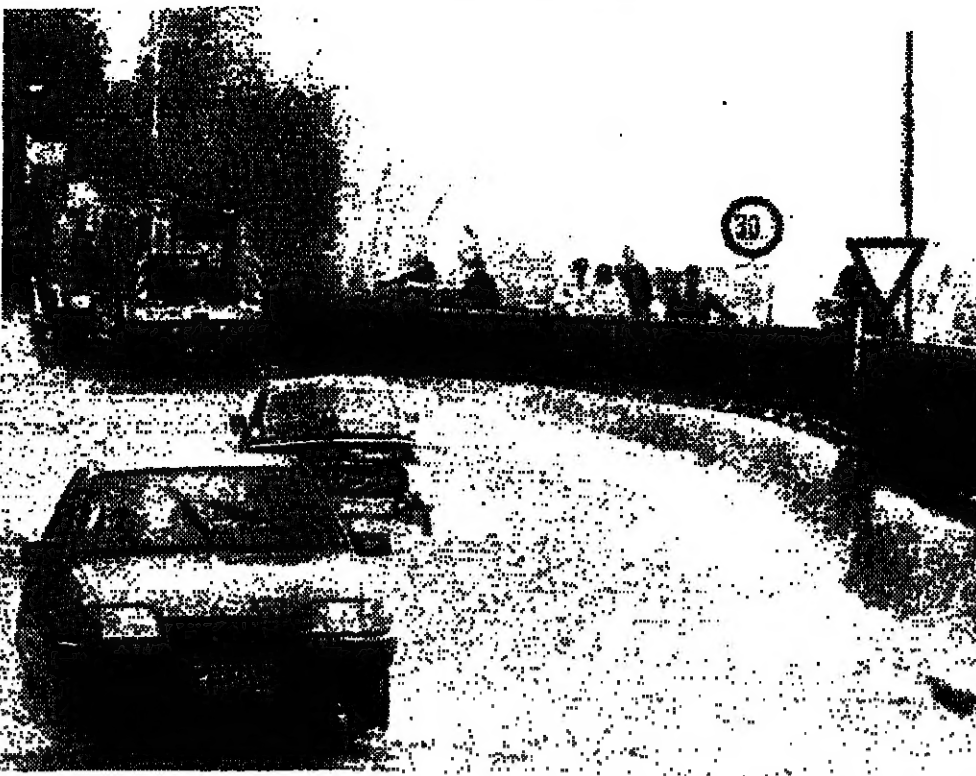
Earlier, Mr. Agca identified Mr. Kadem in photographs taken by tourists on the day of the shooting.

"When Judge Santapich asked Mr. Kadem on Tuesday whether he knew the man pointed out in the photographs, Mr. Kadem, smiling thinly, replied: 'That is not me, and I do not know who it is.'"

Mr. Kadem described himself as a political activist in the Revolutionary Youth, a militant arm of the Turkish People's Liberation Movement. He said he had been detained numerous times in the late 1970s by the Turkish police and was acquitted in 1984 on charges of possessing more than four kilograms (8.8 pounds) of drugs.

He said he and Mr. Agca had been classmates and he described Mr. Agca as a "man of no quality" who had "mental deficits." As an example, he cited what he said had been Mr. Agca's delight as a youth in hearing stories about the Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews.

At that point, Mr. Agca leaped to his feet and shouted, "Political power cannot have recourse to human psychology!"



Flood waters poured into the road at the village of Kuchelan, in eastern Austria, as storms and high winds lashed Europe from Italy to Denmark at the peak of the vacation season.

## Storms and Fires Hit Vacation Areas In Europe; More Than 20 Are Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Storms packing high winds, heavy rain and even snow have swept Europe from Italy to Denmark this week, causing more than 20 deaths during the peak summer vacation season.

At least 10 persons were killed as storms and torrential rains hit western Austria. Rainfalls continued Wednesday, prompting widespread flooding.

In Italy, the authorities said that six bodies were recovered after a wave of bad weather and brush fires hit the country on Tuesday, bringing the total death toll to nine. Meanwhile, heavy snow fell in the Italian Alps.

Along the Mediterranean coast of France, high waves whipped up by the wind flooded beach campsites, killing a young woman and injuring 12 other persons.

Violent storms at sea sent the waves into the Rhone River delta region, which is filled with thousands of campers at the height of the summer. Witnesses said the waves reached heights of eight feet (2.4 meters) as they broke along six miles (10 kilometers) of the Camargue coast late Monday night and early Tuesday.

On the French Mediterranean island of Corsica, three major forest fires continued to rage Wednesday, officials said.

On the mainland, two firefighters died battling a blaze north of Saint Tropez.

This rash of fires, propelled by a strong northerly mistral wind, came less than a week after a fire in the hills above Cannes claimed the lives of five firemen.

The harsh weather also hit skiers and climbers in the French Alps, where rescue teams were searching for two climbers missing since Tuesday. High winds prevented helicopters from joining the search, officials said.

Tracked vehicles rescued about 500 summer skiers trapped by gales on the 11,000-foot-high (3,500-meter-high) Jandri glacier in Savoy on Tuesday.

Fires destroyed several thousand acres of woods in various regions of Spain, forcing the evacuation of several villages but causing no injuries. Dense ash clouds darkened the sky over the Mediterranean resorts of Castellon and Benicassim.

On the Danish island of Læsø, between Denmark and Sweden, birds soiled by an oil spill were shot by the hundreds, and experts said as many as 20,000 birds might die.

Wind had aggravated the spill of fuel oil from a West German tanker, Jan of Bremen, that struck a lighthouse during the weekend.

But Austria was the worst hit. In the western Tyrol province alone, seven persons died Tuesday in weather-related accidents, including four West Germans whose car plunged into a swollen mountain creek.

Two people, including a rescue worker, died in Salzburg province and one person in Upper Austria. As the rains spread to the East, the Danube and its tributaries rose to flood levels, overflowing farmland and houses in low-lying areas.

A flood alert was announced in several areas, including at Klosterneuburg, six miles north of Vienna. In Italy, fire fanned by the wind near the village of Marina di Campo on the island of Elba surrounded and trapped a group of young vacationers, killing three and seriously burning two others.

In southern Italy, two swimmers drowned in waves whipped up by winds and two others were missing in the Ionian Sea.

A man was killed by lightning in the Tuscan hills outside Florence, while a hydroelectric worker was swept to his death by swiftly rising waters in northern Italy.

The dry, gusty sirocco wind from North Africa stirred up clouds of dust near Rome as well as sparking fires from Foggia, 225 miles southeast of Rome to outside Florence, 141 miles to the north.

On the island of Elba, west of the Italian mainland, a fire killed two persons — one a teen-age boy who apparently rode his motor scooter too near the flames.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



Sedat Sirri Kadem testified he was not in Rome when Pope John Paul II was shot, contradicting Mehmet Ali Agca.

## Turk Contradicts Agca On Role in Plot on Pope

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

ROME — A Turkish leftist who Mehmet Ali Agca has said was with him in St. Peter's Square on the day he shot Pope John Paul II in 1981 has testified that he last saw Mr. Agca in 1979 in Turkey, and that he had never traveled outside Turkey before this week.

The testimony came Tuesday in the trial of eight men, including Mr. Agca, who are accused of conspiring to assassinate the pope. The focus of the testimony by Mr. Agca, the prosecution's main witness, is that the plot was abetted by the Soviet Union through Bulgaria.

In pretrial testimony, he told Italian investigators that the Turk, Sedat Sirri Kadem, who is from Malaysia, Mr. Agca's hometown, had taken him to Gaziantep, on the Syrian border, en route to a Palestinian guerrilla training camp in the summer of 1977, and introduced him to Teshim Tor, another Turk.

But Mr. Kadem, who described himself as a student and occasional carpet merchant, said he had told the Turkish police after the shooting of the pope that "Agca was telling lies" about the trip to a Palestinian camp and that he knew Mr. Tor "only from newspaper reports."

Yalcin Orbey, a Turkish nationalist now serving a jail sentence in West Germany on a drug charge, said later that Mr. Kadem had accompanied Mr. Agca to St. Peter's Square on the day of the shooting.

After first denying this, Mr. Agca later told the court that it was true.

Asked by Chief Judge Severino Santapichi whether he had ever obtained a passport to travel abroad, Mr. Kadem replied, "No, until today." He added that he had never been outside Turkey before his appearance in Rome on Tuesday.

Mr. Kadem, 30, lives in Istanbul. He volunteered to testify after Mr. Agca began accusing him of direct complicity in the shooting.

The other Turks who Mr. Agca says were with him are Oral Colik, who is being tried in absentia, and Omer Ay, who is serving a life sentence in Turkey for murder.

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## Reagan Letter Splits U.S. Governors

By Phil Gailley  
New York Times Service

BOISE, Idaho — A bitter political dispute has disrupted a meeting of the nation's governors, with Democrats forcing Republicans to withdraw a fund-raising letter signed by President Ronald Reagan that one governor described as a "pack of lies."

After three hours of negotiations Tuesday that delayed the close of the annual convention of the National Governors Association, Republicans agreed to cancel a second mailing of the letter in which Mr. Reagan accused Democratic governors of blocking his efforts to balance the budget.

Governor Richard L. Thornburgh of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican Governors Association, read a statement that said, in part: "The letter was not intended to unfairly — and I repeat, un-

fairly — characterize the position or record of any particular Democratic governor and we obviously don't believe we should do so."

Later, Governor Charles S. Robb, a Democrat of Virginia, said that Mr. Thornburgh's statement "represents a clear victory for the bipartisan process" of the governors' association.

The Republican Governors Association sent out 120,000 copies of the fund-raising letter early last month and, before Tuesday's development, planned to mail 80,000 more this month, according to Tim Crawford, the group's finance director. Mr. Crawford said that the White House had "O.K.'d" the letter and gave us the president's signature.

In the letter, Mr. Reagan asserted that Democratic governors had " teamed up with other liberal Democratic leaders to block our

plans aimed at balancing the federal budget."

Mr. Reagan also said in the letter that Democratic governors had wiped out the benefits of federal income tax cuts by raising state taxes.

"Clearly," the letter continued, "the huge majority of Democratic governors represent the last unchallenged stronghold of the liberal tax-and-spend philosophy that nearly brought America to its knees."

The letter touched a sensitive political nerve among Democratic governors, many of whom are facing re-election next year, and it threatened to undermine the bipartisan tradition and harmony of the governors' association.

The convention's host governor, John V. Evans of Idaho, said the letter contained "a pack of lies" that Mr. Reagan "is trying to make believable."

Its adoption is not assured, however. In the National Assembly it is certain to raise strong protests from opposition parties. It also is said to be opposed in some normally pro-government circles.

The proposal for re-education is highly sensitive in Seoul, due in part to the concept's association with Communist systems. South Korea's closely regulated press has reported that a new campus law is being considered but it has said nothing directly about the re-education concept.

By most accounts, only a small fraction of South Korea's 900,000 college and university students are taking part in the protests. Still, government figures show that 1,792 student rallies were held in the first six months of this year.

## Seoul May Re-educate Demonstrators

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The South Korean government is considering passing a law to provide for the political re-education of radical students involved in anti-government protests, according to Korean and Western sources here.

The precise form the law would take remains unclear. But according to one Western diplomat, there is serious thought of creating one or more special camps to which offending students would be sent to have their political ideas changed.

Alternatively, students might remain free but be required to attend seminars.

Government officials depict the proposed "campus stabilization law" as a humane alternative to

charging students under stringent national security and anti-Communist laws, which provide for heavy prison terms and criminal records.

South Korean officials often see the country's student movement in terms of naive young people "turning their lives" after being seduced by false ideas.

"The main purpose is to prevent the growth of left-leaning ideology," said Kim Si Bok, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education, "and to set up a system to turn back their way of thinking to a safer side."

The law, now being debated inside the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party, comes in response to escalating demonstrations against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, a former army general.

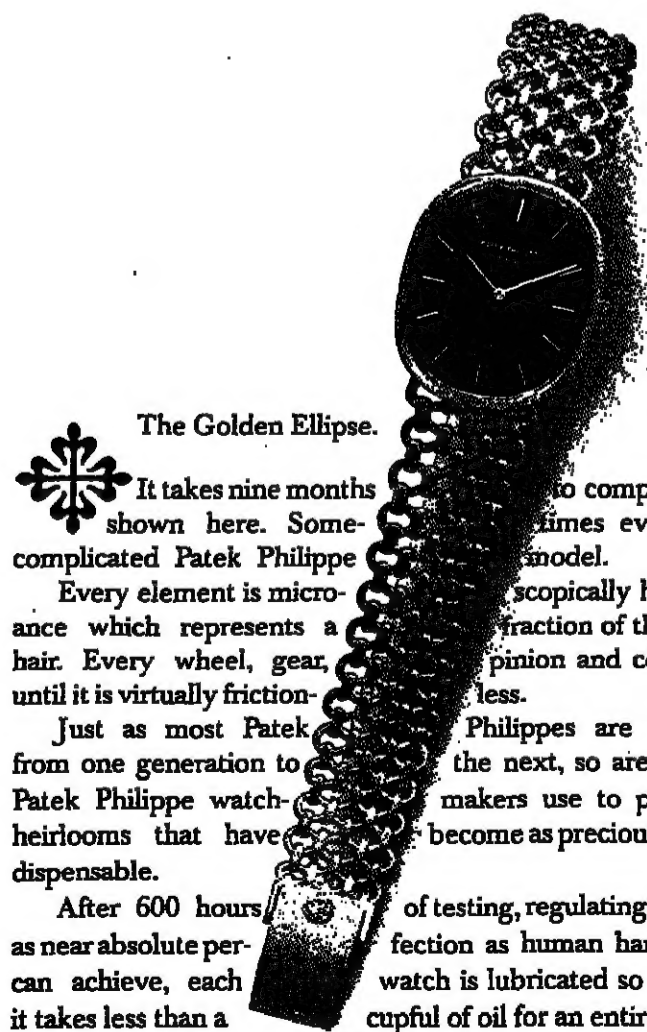
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Let García Pass the Word

The Third World's debt crisis will echo round the planet for years. In Latin America and elsewhere, television relays attacks by local politicians on the rich creditors in general and the International Monetary Fund in particular. The international bankers try to play it philosophically in their parlors, maintaining that patience, quiet negotiation and a touch of economic orthodoxy can cure all financial ills. But the public, in both north and south, reacts uneasily. The struggling citizens of the indebted countries wonder confusedly why poverty and hyperinflation persist whether their rulers are imposed by the military or elected at the ballot box. Elsewhere, depositors large and small wonder how safe their money is in banks that lend it out abroad.

The leaders of the indebted countries, and the bankers and governments to whom the debt is owed, must be judged by their deeds, not their words. Led by Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, Third World governments have taken important action to try to get inflation and debt under control, with help from the IMF and flanking moves by the international banking system to reduce their more immediate obligations. Inevitably, the hardships resulting from the past provoke hard words against an international monetary system alleged to be only to the benefit of the rich. This system insists on reasonable sanctity of contract — in this case the contract between borrower and lender.

More hard words are in the pipeline, because more hardships are. Debt problems for which no quick and easy solutions are in sight are still welling up — in Egypt and Nigeria, for example, where falling oil prices are exacerbating an already painful situation, and in Israel, where the fog of war and internal political dispute push financial prudence well down the scale of values.

Peru has now entered the disputed arena with all the charisma of its new 36-year-old president, Alan García Pérez's decision to

limit debt servicing to 10 percent of Peru's export earnings over the next year is the nearest that any country has recently come to unilateral repudiation. At the same time, Mr. García asserted Peru's intention eventually to honor all its obligations, turning his back on the siren calls from Fidel Castro, who wants all Latin American debtors to renege and sign up as outposts of the Soviet Union (which doesn't believe in default). Equally interesting, Mr. García promised a program of economic reform that would be applied without the intervention of the IMF.

Mr. García, too, must be judged by his eventual actions, not his present words. A young president must be allowed exuberant statements for home consumption, just like the elderly presidents. When it comes to devising stabilization programs, he might be as capable as the IMF staff. His unilateral near-repudiation of immediate debt may be less wise. For years to come Peru is going to depend on foreign capital, mainly from the private market, and his inaugural address will not help here. Perhaps one should not worry too much. In a year or so he may find scope for statesmanlike re-entry into good relationships with the IMF and the banks.

But deep down, in the messages from Peru and other debtors, a fallacy cries out for correction. Is it true that the IMF — supposedly the tool of rich governments and their hard-faced bankers — is unnecessarily imposing deflationary conditions on the poor? The argument is suspect.

What a country can spend to support jobs and living standards depends on what it can produce and borrow. Letting inflation rip will encourage neither, because it discourages productive investment, savings at home and capital from abroad. This should be the message to Mr. García, and from him to his friends in the developing world. The rich can help the poor in many ways — but only if they help themselves.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## The Greenback in Hock

The exchange rate of the U.S. dollar has been declining at a dignified and tolerable pace for about five months. So far it is down a little more than 10 percent from the peak in early March. That means it still needs to come down another 25 percent or so to reach the dollar's actual value in terms of the goods that Americans export and import.

If the rate comes down too slowly, the overpriced dollar will continue to generate tremendous trade deficits and, in Congress, protectionist legislation. If it comes down too fast it will create a surge of inflation as imports suddenly become more expensive; and that would be followed by sharply rising interest rates. The past half year's decline seems to have been at just about the right pace — fast enough to show visible improvement, but without malign side effects. The question is whether it is going to keep going that way.

Exchange rates are now being set in the minute-to-minute trading among banks and brokers that deal in foreign currencies. Since last winter, foreigners have become a little less wildly enthusiastic about holding dollars. One prominent reason is that interest rates in America have been falling, making investment slightly less inviting. Another is that these foreign investors already hold enormous numbers of dollars, and their eagerness to keep adding to those holdings at last year's rate

seems to have weakened marginally. That slight cooling of ardor is faithfully reflected in the daily movements of the exchange rates. American need about \$2 billion a week in credit from foreigners to finance their trade deficit. The foreigners are making Americans pay a little more for their money as the dollar keeps declining a little at a time, from week to week. It has all been very orderly and serene.

So why worry? Because the next step in this process is always unpredictable. If the economy begins to grow faster this autumn, as the Reagan administration expects, corporate profits will improve and interest rates will rise. That could reverse the trend in the foreign exchange markets, sending the dollar higher and foreshadowing still wider trade deficits and still more vehement political reactions against imports. That is the nature of the dilemma in which America now finds itself.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## He Needn't Have Waited

The tiny skin cancer that President Reagan disclosed on Monday, although it comes after his colon cancer operation, appears wholly coincidental. Cancers of this sort present no great risk, at least no medical risk. But the White House plainly fears risk of a different kind. Spokesmen have been uninformative, even truculent on the subject, and thus the president's news conference offered an unusual biopsy of the political moment.

It is easy to imagine Reagan aides debating beforehand the wisest way to practice political damage control on the health issue. Should a spokesman volunteer the information about the skin cancer on the president's nose? Probably not. It would better demonstrate that the problem is truly minor if the president were to say so in person. All right, but should he volunteer the information? Probably not. It would very likely attract less attention if he

president waited for a reporter to ask about his health. And wait is just what Mr. Reagan did. The minutes and the questions passed on Monday without a word about the president's health — until at last someone asked him about it and his relief showed: "Well, I'm glad that you finally got around to that subject and asked that question. I was worrying."

For anyone concerned about Mr. Reagan's health, that comment offered reassurance. When the president is more worried about public relations than health, it says something positive about his health. But it also says something negative about his public relations. Mr. Reagan is 74, and it would be a miracle if he escaped all the infirmities of old age. These need not be disabling, but only a policy of forthrightness will maintain confidence that his capacities remain unimpaired.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR AUG. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Party's Over at the Brewery**  
NEW YORK — Everything will be made clear now to those residents in the vicinity of Bernheimer and Schwartz's brewery who have seen firemen and policemen in full uniform running into the hop-devolving pavilion at all hours and who have been patiently awaiting signs of smoke or flames or the noise of a riot. If some patriot with fatty degeneration of the fountain pen had not written to Mayor Gaynor commending the "brave boys" for their efforts to save the brewery, the fire would still be smoldering. But the Mayor got suspicious and directed his Police and Fire Commissioners to investigate, and as a result fourteen policemen and ten firemen who have been in the habit of irrigating their interiors will have a chance in the immediate future to put their thumbs on the witness stand in an effort to save their jobs.

**1935: The Case Against Protesting**  
PARIS — "Events in several parts of the world," writes Walter Lippmann, "have raised the question of what the United States is to do in defense of its ideals. Russia, Germany and Mexico are engaged in religious persecution. Parallel with these denials of religious freedom, there are breaches of international treaties. The feeling exists that the United States ought to be able to exercise some moral authority. The question involved in official protest is whether it does good or harm. The most seasoned observers think that the chief effect of official protest is to undermine the position of the liberal opposition in the persecuting countries. The fact that they are liberal makes them suspect to the dominant mob, and when foreign governments support their opposition, they are not strengthened but weakened."

## Nonproliferation Will Have to Be Vertical

By Elliot L. Richardson

WASHINGTON — On Aug. 27 the 126 nations that are party to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will gather in Geneva to review what arms control has or, more to the point, has not achieved to date. At stake will be the future of multilateral efforts to constrain nuclear weapons and keep local wars from becoming global confrontations.

The review conference is likely to be contentious. The 1970 treaty is an inherently lopsided document, under which only the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China are permitted to possess nuclear weapons. In return for this restraint by the nonnuclear parties, the nuclear weapons states have pledged under Article 6 to pursue good-faith negotiations leading to disarmament. Nothing could be more damaging to the nonproliferation regime than for the nuclear weapons states to assume an air of complacency — as if their pale efforts to reduce nuclear arms should satisfy the rest of the world that they had lived up to their end of the bargain.

At the second of the five-year treaty review conferences, in 1980, the failure of the weapons states to live up to their disarmament pledge made agreement on a final document impossible.

Since then the United States has been out negotiating with the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive test ban treaty, which most non-weapons states see as the key step to fulfilling the obligations of Article 6. The Soviet delegations walked away from strategic and theater nuclear arms negotiations, then returned with a prickly attitude. And the Reagan administration's emphasis on the Strategic Defense Initiative has added fuel to an already intense Soviet-U.S. arms competition in outer space. If these trends are not reversed soon, the nonproliferation treaty may not survive past 1995, when its signatories must decide whether to renew it.

The alternatives are frightening. Experts estimate that by the year 2000 more than 30 countries will have the capability to build nuclear weapons. The detonation of a single nuclear weapon in a volatile region, such as the Middle East or South Asia, could spark a global holocaust. Meanwhile, the development of nuclear capabilities by ever more countries clouds the international climate, raises the stakes in regional disputes and further unravels the postwar system of norms and institutions that has prevented small conflicts from escalating.

A report issued last June by the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. provides a series of recommendations for U.S. policy that would help reassure the world that the United States is serious about arms control. The report, "Nuclear Proliferation: Toward Global Restraint," was the end product of a nationwide study that for

the first time involved a broad cross section of American society in a detailed examination of the policy questions that are involved in trying to control the spread of nuclear weapons.

Panels from communities around the country agreed overwhelmingly that, as the Pasadena study panel noted in its contribution, "the problem of nuclear proliferation cannot be treated in isolation" and America "cannot expect to hold the line on horizontal proliferation when it continues to increase its own stock of nuclear weapons."

Cooperative international efforts have been remarkably successful in slowing the growth in the number of countries that choose to build nuclear weapons. An edifice of international institutions, treaties and export agreements has been constructed, and has helped make the acquisition of nuclear weapons technically more difficult and politically more risky. But we must avoid complacency or a false sense of security. It is time to redouble multilateral efforts to inhibit further proliferation before it is too late.

The writer, a former U.S. cabinet member and ambassador, is chairman of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## Moscow's Moratorium Is Progress

By Eugene J. Carroll

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev's surprising announcement on July 29 of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing has just as suddenly and surprisingly become a convenient American print and electronic news organizations have uncritically promoted the White House view that the Soviet initiative is nothing more than a propaganda ploy.

In truth, Moscow's firm commitment to halt all nuclear tests from Aug. 6 to next Jan. 1 even if America continues an active nuclear test program is the only significant arms control development since SALT-2 was signed six years ago. During the last 15 years, all arms control efforts have been within the "talk-test-build" format. While talks drag on, both superpowers faster and build new, more destructive systems far faster than they agree on measures to limit them. In consequence, each side has tripled the number of strategic warheads it aims at the other despite 12 arms agreements signed in the last 15 years.

Now Moscow is committed to stop all tests for at least five months, and for as long thereafter as the United States refrains from testing. Negotiations can go forward at Geneva with both parties confident that the other cannot be testing new devices to gain some theoretical advantage. For the first time in the nuclear age, agreements can be reached that would actually reduce the number of nuclear weapons rather than merely set high upper limits on new weapons.

If talking without simultaneously testing new weapons could lead to genuine arms reductions, why does the Reagan administration reject this opportunity out of hand? None of its stated reasons survive close examination. The Reagan administration charges that Moscow broke the last test moratorium in 1961. False. There was no moratorium to break. In December 1959, President Eisenhower ended the 1958 moratorium by formally stating that the United States considered itself free to resume testing. Moscow was under no legal or ethical restriction to refrain from testing in 1961, particularly after issuing repeated protests against French nuclear tests that began in 1960.

The Reagan administration also asserts that

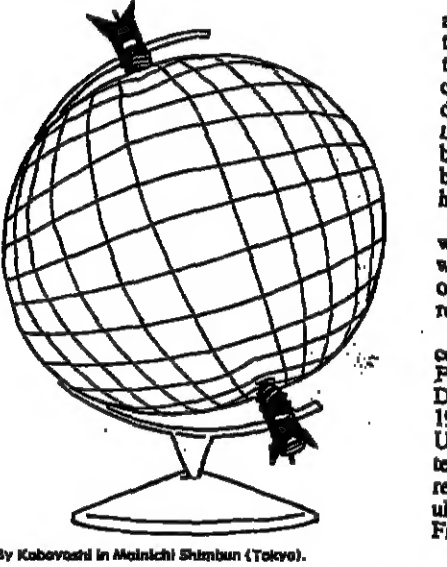
the Soviet Union gained a major advantage by its surprise resumption of tests in September 1961. False. From Sept. 1, 1961, until the end of atmospheric testing on Aug. 5, 1963, the United States outtested the Soviet Union at a rate of nearly two to one — that is, 137 to 71.

It is contended that the Soviets conducted a spurt of testing immediately before declaring the moratorium, thus gaining an advantage over the United States. False. According to U.S. Energy Department announcements, America has conducted nine tests and the Soviet Union only four in all of 1985. Authorities in Sweden report four recent Soviet tests not yet announced by the department. America, with about 765 tests, retains a solid lead over the Soviet Union with 564.

Why does the administration raise these arguments against an end to nuclear testing? The answer is provided in a June 17 letter, written on behalf of President Reagan by Frank J. Gaffney Jr., deputy assistant secretary of defense, to the Center for Defense Information. Mr. Gaffney says that "nuclear testing is indispensable to nuclear weapon development." In other words, the administration is determined to expand its nuclear capabilities, and testing must continue in order to develop the new weapons.

How can the media accept the White House contention that the Kremlin's declaration of a unilateral moratorium on testing is mere propaganda? The Russians have committed themselves to forgo the nuclear testing that Mr. Gaffney says is "indispensable to nuclear weapon development." They have broken the sterile talk-test-build format of arms control negotiations. And to nuclear testing is not a panacea that will instantly make us all safe in a world with 50,000 nuclear weapons, but it is an essential and practical step to slow and reverse the nuclear arms race. The Soviet proposal deserves fair, objective debate. It may be the most important arms control development of the decade.

The writer, a retired rear admiral, is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a private organization that researches and analyzes military policies and spending. He contributed this column to The New York Times.



By Kabovskii in Molnichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

## Don't Expect Juicy Chunks in the Stockman Broth

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — An informal auction among publishers has produced the hilarious result of a \$2.5-million contract from Harper & Row for David Stockman's memoirs. He deserves the money as a deferred compensation. Government service has been costing him \$1 million a year in salary forgone. And he needs it, since his current occupation, househusband, pays poorly.

When I called to congratulate him, he had just finished the morning feeding of Rachel, age three months. Rachel's mother, Jennifer, is carrying the family until Dad goes to work for Salomon Brothers. That investment banking firm will pay him handsomely, but in just 12 years Rachel will need an orthodontist. In 18 years he will need college tuition, which may be \$250,000 a year if the monster deficits stretching "as far as the eye can see" (Rachel's father's words) produce proportionate inflation.

Mr. Stockman once was, like some other Reaganite intellectuals, a keeper of Karl Marx's flame, in this sense: He subscribed to an Economic Interpretation of History. He believed that economic calculation — rationality — rules the world. Reasonable measurements of marginal utility make the world go round. So, clever policies should cause economic variables to vary in ways certain to alter mass behavior in predictable ways and enhance the wealth of nations.

Now Mr. Stockman is the beneficiary of an outbreak of economic irrationality among publishers. The animal spirits — the heat of the chase, the lust to win — resembled the bidding for free-agent athletes that has afflicted baseball.

The publishers' behavior reveals something of the social soil in which the publishing houses are rooted, something of the provincialism of midtown Manhattan. The publishers probably assume that his book will be a vineyard exercise in settling scores and spilling beans, brimful of bitterness and "inside" stories.

Manhattan's intelligentsia, marinating in its animosities, takes all disagreements passionately and personally. Washington is different, and the difference is not the latitude of cynicism. The difference is, in part, a reflection of this axiom about academic politics: Bitterness is inversely proportional to the stakes. Also, an attractive aspect of professional politicians is their emotional equilibrium. Arthur Ballou wrote to a friend: "I dined last night with the Asquiths, and Asquith and I had a rather sharp passage in the House after dinner. I felt a mild awkwardness in replying to a man in the strength of his own champagne! I did it all the same, and with considerable vigor." Mr. Stockman's readers will find a similar good

candor in private councils. Such candor will be a casualty if frenzied competition among publishers for Washington memoirs produces an Economic Law of History Writing: As contracts become astronomical, discretion becomes a drag on the market. It used to be said that best sellers were about animals or medicine or the Civil War — ideally, "I was Lincoln's Vet."

Today Mr. Stockman's \$2.5-million title should be "The OMB Diet for Thin Thighs." A long title, summing up four long years, might be "How Rosie Scenario Fell Off Her Trojan Horse When It Too Stopped to Feed at the Public Trough." A short title, telling the full story of the meeting between budget-balancing theory and political practice, would be "Oopst!"

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"He's the only guy in Washington who can add and subtract."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Bomb and Prisoners

In response to "The Bomb: Was Truman Justified?" (Aug. 5):

The opinion columns by John Comor ("Yes, It Was a Necessary Evil") and Gar Alperovitz ("No, He Had Other Options") overlook the hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war and the even greater number of Indonesians and others who were forced to work by the Japanese like slaves on the railway tracks through Burma and Sumatra at well below subsistence levels.

After nearly four years many had already died for lack of food and medicine against tropical diseases. A prolongation of the war by a few more months would have killed most of them. An invasion of Japan would have added a staggering number of soldiers on both sides.

The bomb, horrible though it was for the civilians of Hiroshima, saved the lives of millions. It certainly saved my wife and an infant son, who were among the thousands of women and children held in the Japanese camps, not to mention myself and so many other prisoners of war.

J.G.A. GEYSEL  
Blonay, Switzerland.

### Repression in East Timor

The report "Indonesia Hoping Solid Gains in East Timor Will Still Guerrillas' Guns" (July 20) was disturbing. The writer either ignores the background of the Indonesian presence in East Timor or just takes the stand of the Indonesian officials.

Of course Indonesia is spending money in East Timor, but for what? To build roads, for instance, the better for tanks to roll into areas held by Fretilin forces; or to teach the people the Indonesian language, so that their culture will be destroyed; or to settle people from Java and Bali who will eventually make the East Timorese a minority in their own country.

According to our information from East Timor, imprisonment, torture and massacres are still going on.

LUDWIG KLEMENS,  
Society for Endangered Peoples,  
Göttingen, West Germany.

### The Nicaraguan Thorn

Regarding the opinion column "Other Voices in the Nicaragua Debate" (Aug. 1) by Jonathan Power:

By supplying and supporting other Marxist groups in Central America, Nicaragua made itself a thorn in the

U.S. side. This is no casual matter, given the experience that the United States had with Cuba. The fact that the Sandinistas no longer claim to assist rebel groups might just be a result of Washington's recent policy.

Nicaragua is a Communist state with all the trappings of perpetual power. Democracy takes more than a few years of harsh discipline to install, but the freedom it eventually brings is something that the United States above all nations should be ready to champion — by force of arms if necessary.

FRED A. KING,  
Amibes, France.

### Circumcision in America

In response to the report "Female Circumcision: A Norm in Africa" (July 29) by Blaine Harden:

I don't believe that Americans can look down their noses at Africans when it comes to female circumcision. Anyone growing up in the United States in the 1930s, at least the Southern part, knows that female circumcision (infibulation, but without constriction of the vagina) was not uncommon at that time.

J.C. DIXON,  
Paris.

## Mishmash In Lieu of A Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In war, a brave attack thrown back with heavy casualties can be seen not as a tactical misjudgment but as a gallant effort. Not so with failed diplomacy, scarcely anybody says "nice try," "Retreat" spells "defeat," which is politically unacceptable.

There lies the cause of the mishmash in what now passes as U.S. policy for South Africa. The Reagan administration cannot bring itself to admit that its strategy of "constructive engagement," however creative in concept, has been overtaken by events. Jimmy Carter tried earlier when the Russians invaded Afghanistan and shattered the underlying promise of his approach to the Soviet Union — and look what happened to him. So the Reagan crowd clings dogmatically to a slogan that sounded sensible when it showed faint signs of achievement but that can no longer be defended while the condition of the mass of black South Africans proceeds brutally from bad to worse.

Absent a more convincing strategy, the administration to entertain alternatives, Congress can hardly be faulted for moving into the vacuum with a mishmash of economic sanctions.

What is on display for the world is a politically partisan scramble for the moral high ground, although in this matter morality is not an American issue. It is a South African issue. If the white supremacists in Pretoria

At the end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade . . .

care about morality, they would not be tightening the screws of apartheid. And yet, if you were looking at the collective performance of the U.S. government in recent days from the perspective of the powers that be in South Africa, you would wonder what there was to worry about. You know that Americans are outraged by the killings, the jailings and the repression, but what do you see?

You see the House of Representatives voting overwhelmingly for relatively modest and selective economic sanctions, with the promise of a gradual tightening if the South Africans do not shape up in one way or another within a year. You hear this action described by the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee as "a moral statement that far exceeds economic leverage." And then you see the Senate knocking under to the threat of a filibuster and putting off its own vote until September, after it has had a vacation. And you hear the White House threatening that the president will veto the bill and seek to regain the initiative by using executive authority to impose sanctions.

That is not exactly carrying a big stick. It is not even speaking loudly with one voice. Rather, it is a classic example of how competition for domestic political advantage can make much of foreign policy.

The mush gets even mushier in light of the dismal history of economic sanctions as a conclusive instrument of policy. At most the effects have been marginal and indecisive. At various times and in various ways, U.S. economic pressure has been applied to Libya, Iran, Iraq, South Yemen, Syria, North Korea, Cambodia, Cuba, Poland — and even South Africa.

Herewith some random blurbs: James R. Schlesinger, former cabinet secretary and CIA director, speaking in 1980: "Economic sanctions are a relatively weak tool. They appeal to Americans because they seem to be a substitute for the stiffer measures that may be required."

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former adviser to the State Department: "Really stringent policies of denial have proved to be politically infeasible in virtually all countries where they have been attempted over the last several decades."

Andrew Young, while ambassador to the United Nations: "Economic sanctions look like an easy answer, but South Africa is one of the most self-sufficient nations in the world. It could get along without us."

As mayor of Atlanta, Mr. Young now argues for a cutoff of airline service to South Africa (HT, July 22), although he concedes that effective sanctions would have to include "the Europeans and the Japanese." However, with the notable exception of France, the Europeans have recently shown themselves to be weakly divided and uncertain about how far they are prepared to go.

True, a crushing, comprehensive economic squeeze might give the South African government second thoughts. But "graduated measures" as envisaged in the congressional legislation, can be treacherous. Under pressure, resistance is likely to harden and broaden, making it increasingly difficult to sustain with international backing. At the end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade — that is, an act of war.

If the United States is ready even to start down this road, the recent performance of Congress and the executive branch is at worst a dangerously indecisive way to demonstrate the necessary national resolve. At best it is no more than a dimmy expression of frustration over a problem that America could hope to ameliorate but cannot hope to solve.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0249-0521.

Distribution of the publication: Walter N. Taylor, Director of Distribution, 24-34 Henshaw Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 3-35618. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel.: 836-4805. Telex: 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel.: (069) 76755. Telex: 416721. S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.







# SCIENCE

## 'Impossible' New Crystal Form Baffles and Excites Scientists

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most solid things are made of crystals, and for nearly two centuries scientists assumed that every crystal must have an orderly structure, its constituent atoms fixed at predictable, periodic positions within a lattice framework. But the discovery of a type of crystal that violates some of the accepted rules has touched off an explosion of conjecture and research that may lead to the founding of a new branch of science.

The finding has galvanized microstructure analysts, mathematicians, chemists, metallurgists, and physicists in at least eight countries. According to one estimate, scientists around the world are producing a paper a day relating to the discovery, and an end to this torrent of research is nowhere in sight.

Whether the discovery will have practical consequences remains to be seen. But as one investigator put it: "If this kind of crystal proves to have properties as peculiar as its structure, the stuff seems certain to find important uses. That's what one would expect in the field of condensed-matter physics."

Among the many past achievements of condensed-matter physics was the discovery of semiconducting crystals, which provided the basis for most electronic technology: broadcasting and communications devices, computers, and much more.

The new crystal form — known technically as a quasicrystal — poses so many puzzles that scientists will need time to come to terms with it. Three years have elapsed since the crystal was identified, but only recently has experimental evidence overwhelmed initial skepticism that such a form of matter could exist.

THE apparent arrangement of the crystal seems so paradoxical that theorists have to consider it in terms of six-dimensional hyperspace, rather than in the three-dimensional space of the everyday world. In trying to understand how such structures could fit together, scientists have also turned to an arcane field of mathematics called tiling theory, and to a game invented in 1974 by an English physicist, Roger Penrose. The game involves pairs of very subtly designed building blocks, called tiles, from which an infinite number of non-repeating patterns can be built up, leaving no empty space between tiles.

This scientific ferment began three years ago at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Maryland, where a group of scientists working on behalf of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency was looking for new, ultrastrong alloys of aluminum. Their interest centered on alloys containing what are called transition metals: manganese, iron, cobalt and chromium.

None of these ordinarily alloys with aluminum. But when molten mixtures of aluminum with these metals are cooled at rates of millions of degrees centigrade per second, too fast to allow the constituent metals to separate, alloys do form. If solidification is extremely rapid, the result is a metallic glass that, like all glasses, lacks crystalline structure and in which atoms are distributed chaotically. If solidification is a little slower, or very small crystals form, but the metals remain alloyed.

Among the scientists working on the project was an Israeli electron-microscopist, Daniel S. Shechtman, on sabbatical leave from the Israel Institute of Technology, Technion, at Haifa.

"It happened on April 8, 1982," Dr. Shechtman recalled. "I had been making systematic diffraction measurements of a long series of aluminum-manganese alloys when I saw something that was such an anomaly I couldn't believe it. I assumed I had made a mistake of some kind, and I tried and tried again, but it wouldn't go away."

Dr. Shechtman's discovery was a diffraction pattern representing something clearly impossible under the classical rules of crystallography.

Scientists use beams of electrons, X-rays, neutrons and other particles to study the atomic structure of crystal lattices. The beams strike individual atoms and are diffracted away at varying angles, depending on the nature and position of the atoms in the crystal. Some of the diffracted beams interfere, either reinforcing or canceling each other, and the results produce a pattern of spots on a photographic film or electronic sensor. From such a pattern an investigator can deduce many of the properties of the crystal that produced it.

Diffraction patterns reveal the symmetry of a crystal, among other properties, and knowledge of a crystal's symmetry is vital to assigning it a proper classification. If a crystal is rotated around one of its axes, the pattern of atoms seen looking down that axis must always repeat itself at least once every full turn. If the pattern is identical repeated at every half turn, the axis is said to have twofold symmetry; if there is repetition at every third of a turn there is threefold symmetry, and so on.

IN THE 19th century, crystallographers developed a classification system that until three years ago remained unchallenged. According to that system, all known crystals — stretched or squashed cubes and rhombuses — could be cataloged according to seven crystal systems, 14 unique unit cells, 32 point groups and 230 possible structures. Until Dr. Shechtman's discovery, no exceptions to these categories had ever been seen.

The traditional rules of crystallography also state that rotation about certain axes of certain crystals may produce identical patterns of atoms with every single turn, half turn, third of a turn, quarter of a turn or sixth of a turn. Natural repetitions occurring at fifths of a turn (fivefold symmetry) or sevenths of a turn (sevenfold symmetry) were assumed to be ruled out by the mathematics of solid geometry.

Geometry defines the ways objects can be packed together. The simplest solid object possessing fivefold symmetry along several of its axes is called an icosahedron, a shape vaguely resembling a soccer ball with 20 identical faces, all of them equilateral triangles. The icosahedron is one of the forms known since antiquity as a Platonic solid, a geometric solid having identical, equilateral faces.

Dr. Shechtman's diffraction experiment in 1982 turned up such a crystalline form in an alloy of aluminum and manganese, and since then other icosahedral alloys of aluminum have been found.

The icosahedron is almost inconceivable as a building block for crystals because it cannot be packed with other icosahedrons to fill a space completely, leaving no gaps. Mathematicians class icosahedrons as three-dimensional equivalents of pentagons — two-dimensional figures having five equal sides — and pentagons have the same deficiency: They cannot fill a flat surface without leaving gaps.

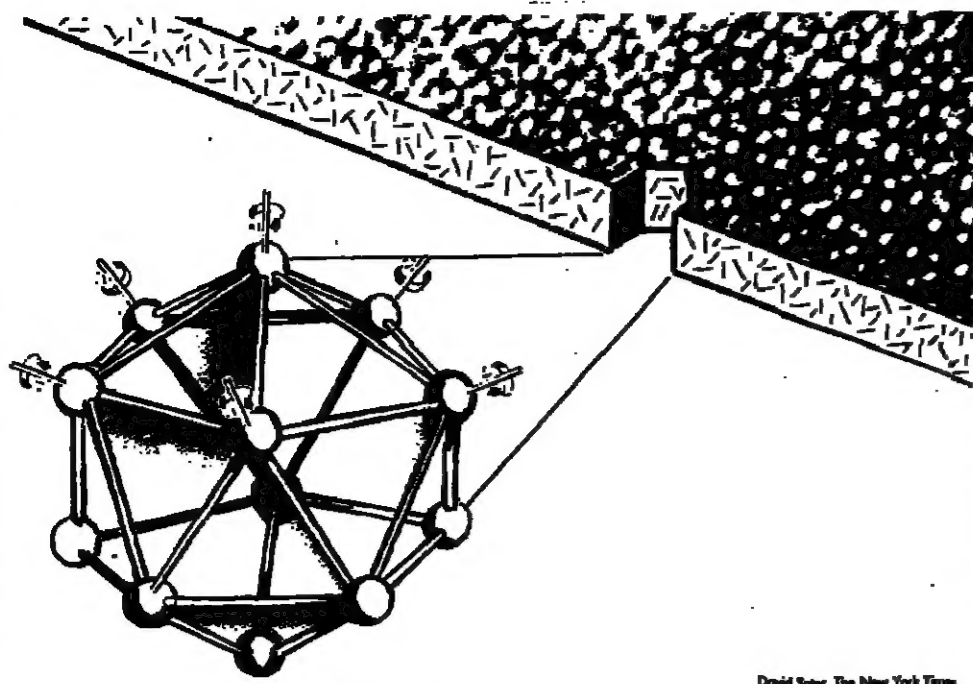
Still, many other laboratories repeated and confirmed Dr. Shechtman's work. Scientists in the United States and France made electron micrographs of the new material, showing individual atoms. Groups of atoms arranged in pentagonal forms were clearly visible here and there, demonstrating that the crystal had icosahedral structure.

After checking and rechecking, Dr. Shechtman and his colleagues published a paper last November describing what they had done.

By coincidence, the physicists Dov Levine and Paul J. Steinhardt at the University of Pennsylvania had been studying the possibilities of a hypothetical "quasicrystalline" structure that was ordered but not periodic, and concluded that such a structure could be created using Penrose tiles.

Dr. Penrose, who divides his time between Oxford University in England and Rice University in Houston, invented the tiles while studying ways to fill space with non-repeating patterns of the simplest possible building blocks. In 1974, he hit upon two pairs of building blocks that filled the bill.

He designed one such pair of tiles, called kites and darts because of their shapes, by dividing up a rhombus using the mathematical relationship known to ancient Greeks as the golden ratio — the ratio of one to the sum of one plus the square root of five divided by two, or 1.61803398 (this is called an irrational



Electron-microscope image of alloy in which atoms are arranged in icosahedral crystals.

David Sauter, The New York Times

number, because it contains an infinite number of digits in non-periodic order).

He then created a second pair of tiles by dissecting kites and darts and reassembling the pieces to make a pair of rhombuses with sides of identical lengths but with different interior angles at their corners. The "fat" rhombus has corner angles of 108 degrees and 72 degrees, while the "skinny" rhombus has corner angles of 144 degrees and 36 degrees.

Using either pairs of fat and skinny rhombuses or kites and darts, Dr. Penrose found he could completely fill two-dimensional space with either periodic or non-periodic patterns, some of which included the supposedly forbidden pentagon and a related geometric form, the 10-sided decagon.

The University of Pennsylvania group speculated that rhombohedrons — three-dimensional equivalents of rhombuses — might be designed to function in three-dimensional space the way Penrose rhombus tiles did in two dimensions. Using the same corner angles as those in Penrose tiles, the investigators created rhombohedron equivalents and manipulated mathematical models containing them. They discovered that by using the two rhombohedrons alone, they could build up structures in which icosahedrons occurred at non-periodic intervals, structures thought to be inimical to real crystals.

After seeing the report of Dr. Shechtman's discovery, Dr. Levine and Dr. Steinhardt lost no time in publishing their discovery about three-dimensional Penrose tiling and the remarkable match of theory and experiment, and scientific excitement mounted.

Mathematical analysis of the structure actually found in aluminum-manganese crystals was still far from complete, but things became clearer when mathematicians began to apply the geometry of multidimensional hyperspace to the problem.

"It sounds harder than it actually is," said John W. Cahn, a National Bureau of Standards physicist who has made major contributions to the new work. "You may not be able to visualize something in, say, six dimensions, but you can certainly visualize a projection of it in two or three dimensions. Moreover, most of the mathematics involve nothing more complicated than sets of simultaneous linear equations — high school algebra, in other words."

SCIENTISTS must now try to find out which atoms go where in the new structure, a task that an advanced apparatus called an atom probe may resolve. The atom probe uses beams of atomic nuclei to knock single atoms out of a lattice structure. The dislodged atoms can then be counted and studied.

David R. Nelson, a physicist at Harvard University specializing in metallic glasses, said the main impact of the work for the time being is on theoretical physics and the attitudes of physicists.

"In some ways," he said, "this discovery has done for one of the physical sciences what the discovery of non-Euclidean geometry did for mathematics: It has demolished an axiom and taken some of the smugness out of the field. It used to be thought that parallel lines can never meet and that crystals must be orderly and therefore must have periodic structure. Well, we now know that parallel lines on a sphere do meet, and we know that icosahedral-phase crystals have orderly but non-periodic structure."

There are also practical considerations, Dr. Nelson said. He believed a deeper understanding of metallic glasses could result from the work on icosahedral crystals, since some glass seems to have properties related to such crystals.

Dr. Nelson concluded, however, that, "for the moment, the main satisfaction we're getting from this crystal work is the intellectual excitement. For me, that's plenty. Isn't that really the driving force of science?"

# IN BRIEF

## German Tree Problem May Be Virus

HAMBURG (AP) — A plant virus, not air pollution, may be primarily responsible for killing off West Germany's forests, a biologist says.

Burkhard Frenzel, a professor at Stuttgart University, told the Hamburg newspaper Welt am Sonntag that he found evidence of viral infection in spruce, fir and pine samples taken from 24 forest regions considered damaged by pollution.

He said the viruses, pinpointed by an electron microscope, were likely borne by insects and ground animals. Similar tests on samples from healthy forests in central France turned up no virus, Professor Frenzel told the newspaper.

"I would rather say that air pollutants are the cause," Welt am Sonntag quoted Professor Frenzel as saying. "Then this problem would be controllable. But if it is viruses, human beings can scarcely do anything to help our woods."

## Square-Trunk Trees Found in China

BEIJING (AP) — A previously unknown species of trees with square trunks has been discovered in southeast Zhejiang province, the official Xinhua news agency says.

More than 120 trees, 3 to 5 meters (10 to 16 feet) tall with yellowish bark, cover 50 square meters in Jingling the autonomous county, the report said. An unrelated species of square-trunk bamboo grows in the province's best-known city, Hangzhou.

## 2 Ovaryless Women Impregnated

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Two women without ovaries have become pregnant using a new method of hormonal treatment, doctors at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital say. The fertilization was believed to be the first of its type.

The method involves administering the hormones estrogen and progesterone to before implantation of donor eggs fertilized in a test tube. The hormones then are given up to the fifth month of pregnancy, the doctors said. Some women have to have their ovaries removed and others are born without them as a result of a chromosome abnormality known as Turner's syndrome.

Dr. Joseph Schenker, chairman of the hospital's obstetrics and gynecology department, said a 38-year-old victim of the syndrome was the first to be successfully impregnated, with 40-hour-old embryos fertilized by her husband's sperm. She is expected to give birth within two months.

The doctor said a similar method had been used in 1983 to impregnate a woman in Australia suffering from premature menopause, but the Israeli woman was totally dependent on hormone injections whereas the Australian woman's ovaries played a partial hormonal role.

## Dim New Type of Supernova Seen

LONDON (LAT) — A new type of supernova, or exploding star, that is much dimmer than any supernova previously observed has been discovered by California astronomers.

Alexei V. Filippenko of the University of California, Berkeley, and Wallace L. W. Sargent of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena reported in the British journal Nature that the new type of supernova seemed to have been a star that lost most of its outer layer of hydrogen and helium before it exploded.

They said the discovery should give theorists new insight into the layered structure of dying stars and into how the heavy elements that are produced in a star's nuclear furnace, such as iron, are dispersed into space and recycled into planets.

## Depths of Lake Superior Plumbed

MARQUETTE, Michigan (AP) — Scientists have made an expedition to the depths of Lake Superior, 1,320 feet (402 meters) below the surface of the world's largest freshwater lake, in a 22-foot, four-person submarine. The dive provided more data than had been discovered in decades of research, said the expedition coordinator, William Cooper.

The dive from about 40 miles (65 kilometers) off Michigan's Upper Peninsula was the lowest depth reached by humans in the lake and was possibly the lake's deepest point, said David Long, chief scientist on the first phase of the four-week expedition, which began July 23.

The explorers found few life forms, said Charles R. Downs, a spokesman for Michigan State, which with the University of Connecticut is conducting the \$500,000 study financed by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Dr. Long said one animal found, the hydris, a small creature related to the jellyfish, had not been known to exist at such depths.

NYSE Most Active									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25	IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25
AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25	GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25
AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25	AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25	IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25
AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25	GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25
AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25	AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25	IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25
AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25	GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25
AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25	AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Trans.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Trans.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25

NYSE Diaries									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25	IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25
AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25	GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25
AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25	AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25
1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25
1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25

NYSE Diaries									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25	IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25
AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25	GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25
AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25	AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25
1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25
1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	1287.75	+0.25

NYSE Diaries									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25	IBM	128.75	128.50	128.75	+0.25
AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25	AT&T	118.00	117.75	118.00	+0.25
GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25	GE	110.00	109.75	110.00	+0.25
AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25	AMT	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Index	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Comp.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25
Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25	Indus.	1287.75	1287.50	1287.75	+0.25

NYSE Index		
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Statistics Index

AMER. STOCK INDEX	P. 12
AMER. BOND INDEX	P. 12
AMER. CURRENCY INDEX	P. 12
AMER. COMMODITY INDEX	P. 12
AMER. ENERGY INDEX	P. 12
AMER. HEALTHCARE INDEX	P. 12
AMER. TECHNOLOGY INDEX	P. 12
AMER. TELECOM INDEX	P. 12
AMER. UTILITIES INDEX	P. 12
AMER. VARIOUS INDEX	P. 12

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1985

Page 9

WALL STREET WATCH

Squall of Selling Leaves Confusion in the Market

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

PARIS — "If you ain't confused, it's because you haven't looked at all the facts," goes an old stock market saying. But factism and jettison are perhaps better words than "facts" to describe what analysts have left to pick through after this week's selling squall hit Wall Street.

The U.S. investment community is split down the middle over where the economy and interest rates are headed, said Richard Schmalz, director of portfolio strategy at Kidder Peabody.

That's why the market is floundering: Confusion.

Portfolio managers, he added, do not know now whether to raise cash, stick with conservative issues that have performed well this year, or move aggressively into economically sensitive stocks on the bet that business will pick up because of the money pumped into the system by the Federal Reserve.

The second quarter was the first time in seven quarters that as a group money managers have outperformed the S&P average," Mr. Schmalz noted, "and they're worried about keeping the big returns they're looking at."

He also sees signs that foreign investors are "losing their appetite" for U.S. assets. He pointed out that for the first time in several years rising interest rates have not led to any sustained strength in the dollar.

Some think the earnings stream will buoy Wall Street prices.

EC Pact On Steel Approved

Exports to U.S. To Be Cut 25%

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community industry ministers have approved an agreement with Washington cutting their steel exports to the United States and have agreed on how to parcel out the reduced sales, officials said Wednesday.

The agreement, reached late Tuesday after more than seven hours of bargaining, was hailed by diplomats and officials as a breakthrough that had prevented a trade dispute with the United States.

"This is an equitable agreement which takes into consideration the vital interests of the steel industry in the U.S. as well as in the community," said Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner for external relations and trade.

The ministers agreed to a 25-percent cut in exports of 11 categories of steel products for the rest of this year.

The agreement followed a consultation request made by Washington last spring because of sharply increased exports. The United States had made Aug. 1 a deadline for European restrictions, threatening unilateral action otherwise to slash community imports.

Diplomats said the restriction only applied to the remaining five months of this year and the community expected to export 198,000 metric tons more during that period.

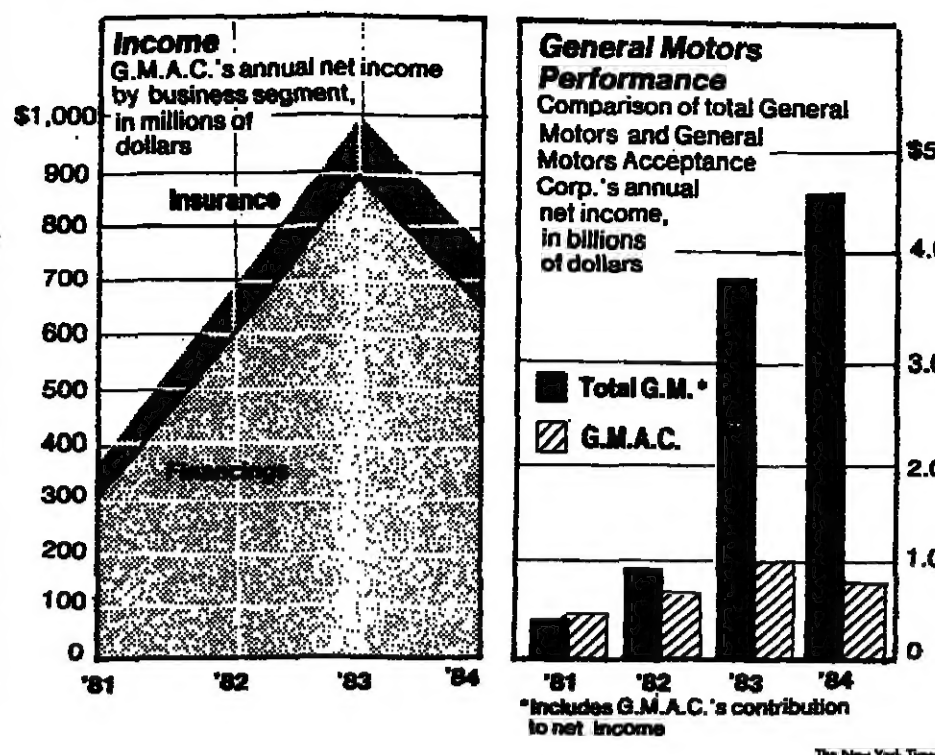
The community had exported 514,000 tons through the end of June and the diplomats said that despite the 25-percent cut, total exports this year would exceed the 1984 deliveries of 632,000 metric tons.

Under a January agreement, the community had been granted a 7.5-share of the U.S. market for its exports.

West Germany pushed hard for an extra share within this quota of the European total of 233,000 metric tons and was given an extra 15,000 metric tons.

Diplomats said all West German claims have been satisfied with this agreement.

G.M.A.C.'s Performance



Auto Giant Moves Into Finances

GM Expands Its Home Mortgage and Loan Services

By Robert A. Bennett

DETROIT — General Motors is known, of course, for being the world's biggest maker of automobiles. But it has other ambitions, too, one of which is to be a leading financial institution.

In fact, its captive finance company, General Motors Acceptance Corp., which has long been primarily engaged in making car loans, already is trying to expand its franchise into a host of other financial businesses, ranging from home mortgages to money management to credit cards.

And despite the finance company's conservative, even stodgy, tradition, most financial experts are betting that, with GM's deep pockets and depth of management behind it, GMAC will emerge as a key competitor, challenging the likes of Citicorp, Merrill Lynch and Sears, Roebuck.

"GMAC is in a particularly strong position because it is the largest finance company worldwide, backed by a huge and powerful parent, and part of a massive organization with great depth of management," said J. William Charlton, a vice president at E.F. Hutton & Co.

GMAC is not the only captive automobile finance company to expand. Only last week, Ford Motor Co. announced that it would acquire First Nationwide Savings & Loan Association, based in San Francisco, one of the largest and

most profitable savings organizations in the United States.

Similarly, Chrysler Corp., through Chrysler Financial Corp., recently acquired E.F. Hutton Credit Corp., a specialist in leasing and equipment financing.

For GM, building a diversified financial business is part of its strategy to even out the cyclical earnings of the auto business as well as enhance profits over all. Last year, the auto giant spent \$2.5 billion to acquire Electronic Data Systems, one of the largest U.S. data-processing companies, and more recently it won a heated bidding contest to buy Hughes Aircraft Co.

Although GMAC originally was conceived to help GM sell more cars by providing financing to potential buyers, it now represents far more than that. Last quarter, for example, GMAC was responsible for a fifth of GM's net income.

And Robert F. Murphy, GMAC's president, promises that this is simply a starting point.

"We're already the fifth-largest bank in the country," said Mr. Murphy, 63. "We don't have far to go to overtake Citicorp if we wanted to."

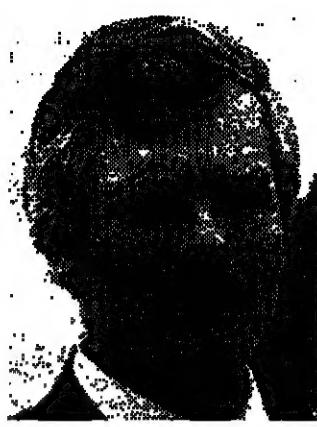
That is a bit of hyperbole, but only a bit. Although in terms of assets GMAC is still far less than half Citicorp's size — at the end of the second quarter GMAC had assets of \$64.3 billion (Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Turner Agrees To Buy MGM-UA For \$1.5 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Turner Broadcasting System signed a definitive agreement to acquire MGM-UA Entertainment Co. for \$2.9 a share, or a total of \$1.5 billion, the companies announced Wednesday.

Turner Broadcasting's chairman, Ted Turner, also announced that he had officially dropped his earlier proposal to acquire CBS Inc. in a transaction valued at about \$5.4 billion.



Ted Turner

TBS and MGM-UA said their definitive agreement to merge was approved by both companies' directors, but remains subject to approval by MGM-UA's stockholders and government regulators.

Once completed, the companies said, they would immediately sell MGM-UA's United Artists Corp. film-production subsidiary to Tracinda Corp. for \$470 million. Tracinda is a holding company controlled by Kirk Kerkorian, a financier, and currently is MGM-UA's largest shareholder, with 50.1 percent of the stock.

"The acquisition of MGM represents an excellent opportunity to improve the strength and stability of TBS," Mr. Turner said in a prepared statement. "We think the business of MGM is highly compatible with TBS' existing operations."

He did not indicate how he would finance the acquisition.

Atlanta-based TBS operates WTBS-Superstation, a nationwide distributor of sports, movies and news to cable-television systems, and Cable News Network.

MGM-UA, a broad-based entertainment company, has interests in commercial filmmaking and distribution, television production and music publishing.

Despite a \$14.3-million net profit in the latest quarter ended May 31, the company has piled up a nine-month loss of \$66.2 million. Last Thursday, while the company was negotiating with Mr. Turner, studio executives announced a \$175-million film-production budget for the next fiscal year.

The assets of MGM that would remain after the United Artists divestiture include a vast film library of about 2,200 titles, the MGM film studio, and distribution and syndication operations.

Mr. Turner has been seeking additional programming for his cable network. He turned to MGM and its valuable library of films — including "Gone With the Wind" — less than two weeks ago when his hostile takeover bid for CBS appeared doomed.

The companies also said that after their merger is completed, Tracinda has agreed to offer other MGM-UA stockholders the opportunity to buy United Artists stock.

Mr. Turner's agreement to acquire MGM-UA came only days after his unimpressive offer to acquire CBS ran into serious problems.

The major blow was CBS' purchase of 21 percent of its stock from shareholders, a buyback whose terms included limitations on the amount of total debt CBS would be allowed to accumulate.

Since Mr. Turner was offering debt and other securities, but no cash, it was likely his acquisition of the network would have violated those limitations.

As a result, Turner Broadcasting said Wednesday that it "is terminating and withdrawing its current outstanding offer."

(AP, Reuters, LAT)

U.S. Trade Gap Reaches Record \$33.42 Billion

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit, on a balance of payments basis, reached a record \$33.42 billion in the second quarter of this year, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The government cited sliding agricultural and manufactured goods exports and a strong rise in imports of Japanese cars.

The second-quarter data surpassed the previous record of \$32.51 billion in the third quarter last year and exceeded the \$29.6-billion deficit in the first three months of the year, the Commerce Department said.

The trade figures are calculated on a balance of payments basis, meaning that they exclude military trade of U.S. defense agencies and reflect adjustments for timing, coverage and valuation to trade data.

The new report confirmed parallel figures released last week showing an even bigger merchandise trade deficit of \$37.9 billion for the April-June quarter.

The new report shows a smaller deficit because it omits such factors as military sales and the cost of shipping and insurance. Full figures for the balance of payments — the bottom line of all trade transactions, including all goods and services — will be released later.

Wednesday's report said that developing countries fared well as their exports to the United States rose for the quarter and the first half of the year, while indebted Latin America was able to sell fewer goods to the United States.

Relaxation of Japan's automobile import restraints in April contributed to a sharp rise in sales in America of Japanese automobiles that helped push that country's surplus with the United States to record levels.

Congress has been calling for more import restrictions to help stem the influx of foreign goods. An earnest fight over protectionism is expected to heat up in the fall.

However, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige instead made a pitch for a tough deficit-reduction package in Congress to help lower interest rates, leading to a lower-valued dollar and improved trade balance.

"Recent declines in the value of the dollar will help improve the trade balance only in the longer term because buying patterns respond slowly to shifts in exchange rates," Mr. Baldrige said.

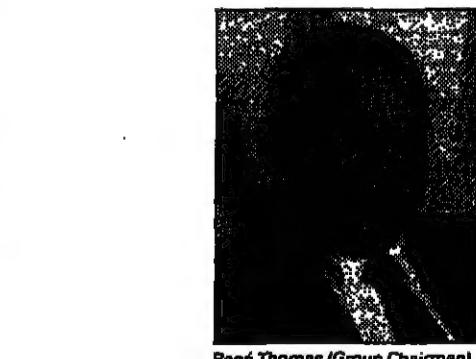
"Reduced federal budget deficits could help to bring down the dollar further and increase the prospects for growth in export and import-competing industries. The budget resolution recently passed by the Congress is only a first step and further cuts in spending must be enacted to bring the deficit under control," he added.

Imports rose 1 percent during the April-June period to \$86.3 billion, but the rise was all in price and not in volume, the Commerce Department said. Additionally, petroleum imports, whose prices have declined in recent months, surged strongly while other imports declined.

Exports declined 5 percent during the second quarter and all of the change was in volume, not price, the report said. Agricultural and other exports declined.

For the first half of the year, the trade deficit ran at a \$126 billion annual rate, compared with a deficit of \$108.3 billion for all of last year, Commerce said. The deficit with Japan increased to a \$45.9 billion annual rate and that with Western Europe rose to a \$21.3 billion annual rate. The deficit with Latin America declined to a \$15.7 billion annual rate.

Growing strength of BNP Group



René Thomas (Group Chairman)

The 1984 results reflect the strength of our efforts. BNP completed the year with its financial structure larger and stronger than ever. The national and international involvement of the Group makes it imperative that we should maintain our efforts. This will continue to be our objective in the years to come. Net profit increased by 14.2% to FF1.7 billion and shareholders' funds by 25% to FF16.2 billion.

In France. Additional services were provided for private customers. Over 600 automatic teller machines were installed by the end of the year. Customers with Post Office personal computers were able to handle their accounts from home. Special savings accounts were introduced for young people. For businesses, new ventures were helped by means of specific development loans. Small and medium size companies also received special help. BNP appointed financial advisers throughout France to assist companies, and access to the bank's computing facilities provided a valuable service. Banexi, BNP's merchant bank, invested FF133 million in industry.

BNP's mutual fund business increased by almost 50%. The bank was manager or co-manager for over 100 new issues, more than any other French bank.

Worldwide. BNP increased the size of its network in Europe, North and South America, Asia and the Pacific Basin. It is the leading French bank for the provision of export finance services. The total of BNP export credits is more than a third of the total granted by all French banks.

In the international capital markets BNP is again the leading French bank and tenth in the world ranking. In the new ECU market the bank has confirmed its leading position.

Consolidated figures

	FF million	% Increase
Net revenue	26,094	+ 6.9
Profit before tax and provisions	7,988	+ 1.6
Provision for doubtful debts and general risks	5,145	0.0
Net profit	1,768	+14.2

Banque Nationale de Paris

BNP Group Head Office:  
16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 PARIS  
Telephone: (010 331) 244 4546, Telex: 280605

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

	Aug. 7
Australian	1.2325
Belgian	36.36
British	1.6360
Canadian	70.86
French	6.55
German	1.36
Italian	1.36
Japanese	163.60
Netherlands	2.36
Portuguese	200.48
Spanish	166.36
Swiss	7.20
Thai	20.36
West German	1.36
Yen	163.60

Changes in London and Zurich, based on other European currencies. New York rates of 2 P.M.

(a) Commercial bank (b) American bank to buy one pound (c) American bank to buy one dollar (d) American bank to buy one franc (e) American bank to buy one mark (f) American bank to buy one Swiss franc (g) American bank to buy one yen (h) American bank to buy one Thai baht (i) American bank to buy one Hong Kong dollar (j) American bank to buy one New Zealand dollar (k) American bank to buy one Australian dollar (l) American bank to buy one Canadian dollar (m) American bank to buy one Mexican peso (n) American bank to buy one Argentine peso (o) American bank to buy one Chilean peso (p) American bank to buy one Colombian peso (q) American bank to buy one Costa Rican colón (r) American bank to buy one Cuban peso (s) American bank to buy one Dominican peso (t) American bank to buy one Ecuadorian sucre (u) American bank to buy one Guatemalan quetzal (v) American bank to buy one Honduran lempira (w) American bank to buy one Indian rupee (x) American bank to buy one Indonesian rupiah (y) 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## U.S. Begins Probe of Hitachi Prices

By Victor F. Zonana  
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — The U.S. Justice Department has launched an antitrust investigation to determine whether Hitachi Ltd., the Japanese electronics giant, has engaged in predatory pricing of the semiconductor chips it sells in the United States.

Existence of the investigation was disclosed Tuesday here in the Silicon Valley by Senator Pete Wilson, a Republican of California, at a hearing on trade practices of Japanese computer chip companies.

Mr. Wilson and three other senators called for an examination of Hitachi's pricing practices after an internal memo from Hitachi America was released in June. The memo to the U.S. unit's distributors urged them to aggressively cut prices for certain types of computer memory chips.

The document reads in part: "Win with the 10-percent rule. Find AMD and Intel sockets. Quote 10 percent below their price. If they quote, go 10 percent again. Don't quit till you win!"

AMD, which stands for Advanced Micro Devices, and Intel

Corp. are leading U.S. competitors of Hitachi.

Hitachi has disavowed the memo, saying the idea was conceived by three low-level marketing employees "without the knowledge, let alone approval" of the company's top management. The company said it took steps to ensure that the notice was disregarded by distributors.

Hiroshi Miyamoto, a Hitachi executive, said that the company would not comment until it learned more about the investigation. The Washington Post reported.

"We welcome the investigation," said Daryl Hatano, spokesman for the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association.

"The antitrust division has opened an investigation into possible predatory conduct by Hitachi, and is actively pursuing it," according to an Aug. 2 letter to Mr. Wilson from Charles F. Rule, the acting assistant attorney general who heads the antitrust division.

"While predatory is often quite difficult to establish, the division takes seriously any credible allegation of predatory behavior in U.S. markets and is fully prepared to proceed against such conduct when

warranted by the facts," the letter continues.

The Justice Department's antitrust investigation has started amid heightened trade tensions between the United States and Japan.

The American semiconductor industry has recently called on the government to force Japan to open its market to U.S. chips. The antitrust investigation could signal that the Reagan administration is losing patience with the Japanese despite recent Japanese promises of concessions. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan is expected to reach \$50 billion this year.

Hitachi's aggressive behavior has led to previous legal entanglements in the United States. In 1982, the U.S. Justice Department filed criminal charges against the company as a result of an FBI operation that uncovered a Hitachi plot to obtain and transport stolen IBM materials to Japan. The company eventually pleaded guilty and was fined the maximum \$10,000.

Hitachi has recently sought to dampen rising protectionist sentiment in this country by promising to buy \$120 million of U.S. goods over the next year.

## Taiwan Growth Slows in 1985, Minister Says

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan is unable to achieve the 7.5-percent economic growth rate target set for 1985, according to the economy minister, Lee Tai-hai.

A ministry official said Tuesday that Mr. Lee made the prediction in a report that blamed a slowdown in exports and domestic investment for the low growth rate.

He said that Taiwan's economic growth rate, adjusted for inflation, was 6.18 percent in the first quarter of 1985 and 5.28 percent in the second quarter. That compares with 12.32 in the first quarter of last year and 11.7 percent in the 1984 second quarter.

Mr. Lee said that Taiwan's exports grew only 1 percent in the first half, compared with 12 percent in the first half of 1984. Many Taiwan and foreign companies postponed new investment projects planned for this year.

## British Steel Agrees to Restructuring

Reuters

LONDON — State-owned British Steel Corp. has reached agreement with the government on a major restructuring plan that includes closing a cold rolling mill in Scotland that employs about 800 people.

The agreement was announced Tuesday and must be approved by the European Community. It also calls for the acquisition in 1986 of Alcansteel Ltd.'s hot strip mill at Newport, South Wales, with production quotas. No financial details were given.

Under the plan, British Steel will maintain steel-making at its five integrated mills for at least three years, subject to market demand and the corporation's performance.

Glaxo, Kvaerner and British Steel, the London-based industrial group, and British Steel also have reached agreement in principle with the Department of Trade and Industry on proposals for a joint venture in engineering steels, British Steel said. No financial details were given.

British Steel said that measures will be taken to fill an expected 20-percent deficit in its coking capacity in the early 1990s without investment in new coke ovens.

British Steel will acquire from Alcansteel two single stranded continuous slab casters and a semi-continuous wide hot strip mill with a capacity of more than one million metric tons a year.

After modification of its Llanwern works, near Newport, British Steel will improve operating efficiency and enable Llanwern to meet increasing demand for cast steel products. Alcansteel's wide hot strip mill will eventually be closed. British Steel said that measures will be taken to fill an expected 20-percent deficit in its coking capacity in the early 1990s without investment in new coke ovens.

British Steel's chairman, Robert Haslam, said that the long-term future will depend on market developments and British Steel's performance and is vital to avoid new borrowing. Mr. Haslam seeks privatization of British Steel as early as possible.

## GM Expands Into Financial Services

(Continued from Page 9)

lion, compared with \$159.6 billion for Citicorp — its earnings compare favorably.

In 1983, for example, GMAC's record year, it reached Citicorp's still-unattained goal of earning more than \$1 billion. Last year, however, GMAC's net income dropped to \$784.8 million, less than the \$880 million earned by Citicorp but far more than any other banking company in the United States.

Despite its size, the credit company's business has remained relatively limited: the financing of GM cars and trucks. At the end of March, it had more than \$41 billion in loans and leases to individuals and small businesses both in the United States and abroad, and an additional \$18 billion in loans and leases to GM dealers.

To finance these loans, it borrows most of the money it needs from other big companies and investors in the commercial paper market, and it also sells its IOUs to individuals in denominations ranging upward from \$25,000.

For decades, GMAC's business changed little. It was organized by GM in 1919 because most banks then refused to lend to individuals to finance car purchases. The purpose not only was to increase sales but also to reduce the car market's cyclical nature. To this day, GMAC runs efficiently and with a staff that is considered relatively small for an operation of its size: about 10,000 employees, many who have been with the company 25 or 30 years.

But GMAC is quickly moving to change its focus. Earlier this year, it purchased two large mortgage-banking companies, which will make GMAC the second-largest mortgage banker in the country, smaller only than Texas-based Lomas and Nettleton Mortgage Investors. And one of Mr. Murphy's highest priorities is to expand that business.

"It is so different to grant credit on a home than on a car?" Mr. Murphy asks. "We have six and a half million people paying their bills on their cars each month, we know what we're doing."

That makes GMAC a major factor in the financing of the two most expensive products Americans buy, their homes and their cars. And in



Robert F. Murphy

its push to become "a household word" in lending, GMAC has raised its annual advertising budget to \$20 million to \$30 million a year.

The finance company also has begun a number of pilot programs to determine which other new businesses it should enter. It began testing its own credit card in June 1984, but Mr. Murphy said "it hasn't been as successful as we had hoped." He attributed the poor response to the fact that "there are 200 million plastic cards out there, and I have a feeling another credit card is not what people want."

Mr. Murphy, who has worked 36 years for the finance company, is also expanding the company's insurance business, Motors Insurance Corp., from motor vehicle insurance into homeowner's insurance and group credit life insurance.

To Mr. Murphy, GMAC's advantage in the financial services business is its size. For one thing, he believes it has a natural market among the 6.5 million individual borrowers from GMAC, among GM's 10,000 dealers, and among GM's 800,000 employees.

Its own size, plus that of its parent, helps GMAC raise money cheaply and the huge amount of business generated by the GM family enables GMAC to be a highly efficient processor of paper, a major part of the workload of any financial company that is geared to serving the general public. As a result, although the number of GMAC's borrowers more than doubled in the last five years, the

number of its employees has not changed.

Meanwhile, GMAC's acquisition of the mortgage-banking companies is pushing it into still other fields — such as real-estate brokerage. Mr. Murphy declined to comment on it, but executives in the investment banking industry said that GMAC was planning to acquire a large real-estate brokerage firm. The concept is that the real-estate brokerage would sell the houses and steer the buyers to GMAC for financing just as GM car dealers steer automobile buyers to GMAC for their auto loans.

For this type of business, GMAC already has a built-in clientele. Mr. Murphy estimates that each year GM moves 2,000 to 3,000 employees from one city to another.

GMAC also is using GM employees to try out its other new ventures. About 18 months ago, for example, it began a money market mutual fund for its own employees. That pilot project has worked well enough so that this month it will be extended to all GM employees. And later this month, checking account privileges will be added to the money market mutual fund.

In another experiment, GMAC has started a pilot program in which it offers the equivalent of money market accounts to some of its dealers. If it is successful, it will be extended to GM's 10,000 dealerships. Under the program, a dealer deposits its excess cash in the GMAC account, and the balances in the account are credited against GMAC's loans to that dealer. Thus, a dealer's cash flow is used to reduce its borrowing costs.

Mr. Murphy said that GMAC might expand this service beyond the automobile business. "It leads you into other types of small-business financing," he said. "If we can grant credit to automobile dealers, can't we grant credit to other medium-sized and small businesses?"

**South Africa Inflation Slows**  
REUTERS  
PRETORIA — South African producer price inflation eased to 16.59 percent in June from 16.91 percent in May, but rose on a year-to-year basis from 8.13 percent in June 1984, the government announced Wednesday.

## CURRENCY MARKETS

### Pound Declines, Dollar Stronger in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The pound continued Wednesday its decline against major currencies but regained some of its losses toward the close of trading in Europe. The dollar gained against most leading currencies and dealers said the market's underlying perception of the U.S. unit remains bullish.

The pound ended at \$1.3388 in London, down from \$1.3458 on Tuesday. "It's been a real bash-around today," said a currency trader at Citibank in London. He attributed the volatility to movements of investment money from all over the world and in and out of the pound.

The pound has declined since last week because of falling British interest rates and the prospect of lower world oil prices.

British dealers said they antici-

pate little impact on the dollar from U.S. money-supply data, due Thursday. An average of forecasts shows M-1 for the week ended July 29 rising about \$1.3 billion. M-1 is a measure of money supply growth that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

In Frankfurt, the dollar ended at 2.8612 Deutsche marks, up from 2.8394 DM on Tuesday. West German dealers described trading as hectic at times and cited the sterling-dollar movement as the decisive factor for the market's direction.

Some Frankfurt traders said they believed the Bank of England had been intervening during afternoon trading in Europe to support the pound.

The dollar also gained against the French franc, closing in Paris at

8.7105 francs, up from 8.652 francs on Tuesday. But in Zurich, the U.S. currency ended the day at 2.3515, down from 2.3635 on Tuesday.

Despite its good showing in Europe, the dollar traded lower against many New York trading.

The declines followed an unsuccessful attempt to break out of the upper end of its trading range, which sparked some late morning profit-taking, dealers in New York said.

However, the dollar retained underlying support from the negative bias of the U.S. credit markets going into the second leg of the Treasury's refunding program.

By midday in New York, the dollar had eased to 2.84775 DM from 2.85400 at the previous close. (Reuters, AP)

## Midland Changes U.S. Operations

Reuters

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC said Wednesday that it is restructuring its business in the United States following the acquisition of 100 percent of Crocker National Corp. in May of this year.

Under the reorganization, all of Midland's domestic banking and multinational wholesale activities in the United States would be managed there by Crocker's chairman, Frank Cahoon. Mr. Cahoon is Midland's chief executive officer in the United States.

Also, all overseas banking offices of Crocker would be integrated with Midland and managed as part of Midland's international division under Midland chief executive international, Herve de Carmoy.

**Wednesday's OTC Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.  
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG	Net
11	10	ADC T	5.2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	0
11	10	ADC T	5.2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	0

11	10	ADC T	5.2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	0
11	10	ADC T	5.2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	0

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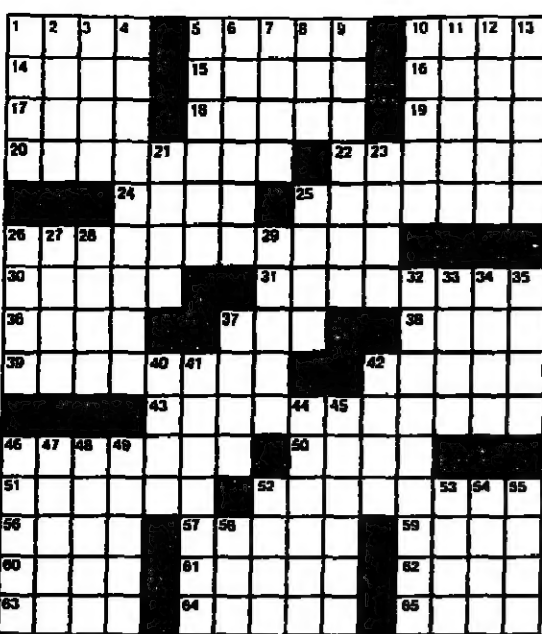
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11	10	ADC T	5.2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	0

هكنا من الأكل





**ACROSS**

1 One of the three B's  
5 Give a— (verb)  
10 Actor  
14 Kind of hemp  
15 One of David's mighty men  
16 "Cavallera" tempers  
17 Antidote  
18 —say die  
19 Neighbor of Hung.  
20 Constitutional  
22 Exam taker  
24 "Bells on her"  
25 Stretch out  
26 Probe  
28 Subtle  
31 Tempered  
32 Citizens' nest  
37 Erhard's therapy  
38 Big cat  
39 Faithful  
42 Robust  
43 Probe  
46 Spectacle  
50 A teacher of Liszt  
51 Too  
52 Orders

**DOWN**

1 Low  
2 Raley or Comfort  
3 Gist  
4 Cud  
5 He wrote "Song of the Chattahoochee"  
6 Early center of Christianity  
7 Endow  
8 Deux preceder  
9 Serving  
10 Rude  
11 Itinerary  
12 Comedian Ole  
13 Passe  
21 Muddy  
23 He had his grief in a fief  
25 Effort  
26 Severe or Coates  
27 Dry; Comb. form  
28 Device  
29 Discernment  
30 Transcripts  
31 Moon goddess  
34 Discharge  
35 Club  
37 What Gay called "a kind of praise"  
40 Cash drawer  
41 Wall Street sear  
42 All even  
43 Meager  
44 He seeks hides  
45 Cud  
46 Senegal's capital  
47 Grenoble's capital  
48 Kind of shop  
49 Astor's collection  
50 Where Barak is  
51 Jimmy or Jack  
52 Columnist  
53 Bomber  
54 Understood  
58 Dr. Meniere's specialty

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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



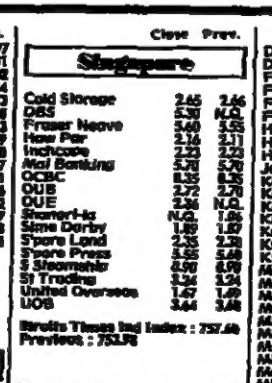
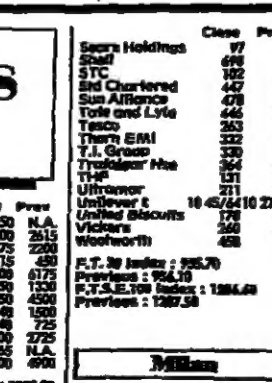
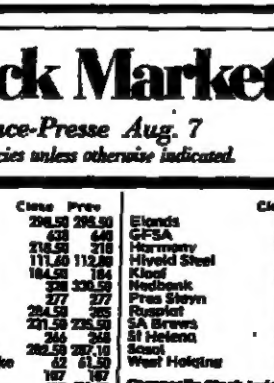
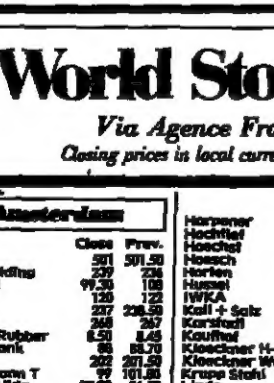
## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## JUMBLE



## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Aberdeen	54	44	W	0
Amsterdam	54	44	W	0
Birmingham	54	44	W	0
Bombay	84	74	W	0
Buenos Aires	74	64	W	0
Calcutta	84	74	W	0
Cardiff	54	44	W	0
Cebu	84	74	W	0
Colon	84	74	W	0
Hankow	84	74	W	0
Hong Kong	84	74	W	0
Kobe	84	74	W	0
London	54	44	W	0
Los Angeles	74	64	W	0
Manila	84	74	W	0
Medan	84	74	W	0
Memphis	54	44	W	0
Montreal	54	44	W	0
Mumbai	84	74	W	0
Nairobi	84	74	W	0
San Francisco	54	44	W	0
Singapore	84	74	W	0
Sourabaya	84	74	W	0
Taipei	84	74	W	0
Tokyo	84	74	W	0
Yokohama	84	74	W	0

ASIA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bangkok	84	74	W	0
Beijing	84	74	W	0
Bombay	84	74	W	0
Buenos Aires	74	64	W	0
Calcutta	84	74	W	0
Cardiff	54	44	W	0
Cebu	84	74	W	0
Colon	84	74	W	0
Hankow	84	74	W	0
Hong Kong	84	74	W	0
Kobe	84	74	W	0
London	54	44	W	0
Los Angeles	74	64	W	0
Manila	84	74	W	0
Medan	84	74	W	0
Memphis	54	44	W	0
Montreal	54	44	W	0
Mumbai	84	74	W	0
Nairobi	84	74	W	0
San Francisco	54	44	W	0
Singapore	84	74	W	0
Sourabaya	84	74	W	0
Taipei	84	74	W	0
Tokyo	84	74	W	0
Yokohama	84	74	W	0

AFRICA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algiers	54	44	W	0
Cairo	84	74	W	0
Harare	84	74	W	0
Johannesburg	84	74	W	0
London	54	44	W	0
Los Angeles	74	64	W	0
Manila	84	74	W	0
Medan	84	74	W	0
Memphis	54	44	W	0
Montreal	54	44	W	0
Mumbai	84	74	W	0
Nairobi	84	74	W	0
San Francisco	54	44	W	0
Singapore	84	74	W	0
Sourabaya	84	74	W	0
Taipei	84	74	W	0
Tokyo	84	74	W	0
Yokohama	84	74	W	0

AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Alaska	54	44	W	0
Arizona	84	74	W	0
California	84	74	W	0
Colorado	84	74	W	0
Connecticut	54	44	W	0
Delaware	54	44	W	0
District of Columbia	54	44	W	0
Florida	84	74	W	0
Georgia	84	74	W	0
Idaho	54	44	W	0
Illinois	54	44	W	0
Indiana	54	44	W	0
Iowa	54	44	W	0
Kansas	84	74	W	0
Kentucky	54	44	W	0
Louisiana	84	74	W	0
Maine	54	44	W	0
Maryland	54	44	W	0
Massachusetts	54	44	W	0
Michigan	54	44	W	0
Minnesota	54	44	W	0
Mississippi	84	74	W	0
Missouri	54	44	W	0
Montana	54	44	W	0
Nebraska	84	74	W	0
Nevada	84	74	W	0
New Hampshire	54	44	W	0
New Jersey	54	44	W	0
New Mexico	84	74	W	0
New York	54	44	W	0
North Carolina	84	74	W	0
North Dakota	54	44	W	0
Ohio	54	44	W	0
Oklahoma	84	74	W	0
Oregon	54	44	W	0
Pennsylvania	54	44	W	0
Rhode Island	54	44	W	0
South Carolina	84	74	W	0
South Dakota	54	44	W	0
Tennessee	84	74	W	0
Texas	84	74	W	0
Utah	54	44	W	0
Vermont	54	44	W	0
Virginia	54	44	W	0
Washington	54	44	W	0
West Virginia	54	44	W	0
Wisconsin	54	44	W	0
Wyoming	54	44	W	0

## BOOKS

THE MOUNTAIN OF NAMES:  
A History of the Human FamilyBy Alex Shoumatoff. 293 pages. \$17.95.  
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Neil Postman

WHAT every book shows us, one might say, is an author in the act of scratching an itch. What is itching Alex Shoumatoff is the long-term trend toward the dissolution of the family. "The ties and the demands of kinship," he writes, "have been weakening, the family has been getting smaller and . . . less influential, as the individual, with a new sense of autonomy . . . has come to the foreground." Shoumatoff argues that a radically different mental order—self-centered instead of kin-centered—has taken over in the United States and Europe and in most countries that are developing along European lines. He does not categorically lament the rise of self-centeredness, which he sees as having brought with it undeniable benefits. But one of its clear victims, he says, has been the warmth, sanity, and support that long-term intimate bonding (i.e., family life) brings. As one indication among the many he offers of how far the disintegration of kinship has gone, he notes that a surprising number of Americans are unable to name all four of their grandparents. (I have tested this claim with my college-age students, and found that only 30 percent of them can do it.)

But Shoumatoff derives little satisfaction from describing the decline in the continuity and sense of belonging that traditional kinship provides. What will relieve his itch is the survival of family life. And, indeed, his book is a richly detailed history of kinship, the point of which is to encourage his readers and himself to believe that the prospects for the future of kinship are good.

To accomplish this, he draws on just about every academic field to be found in a university catalog, from anthropology to zoology. The

reader is thereby immersed in a torrent of information, much of which is fascinating. For example, more than 90 percent of all birds are monogamous. The oldest known human family was a group of 13 hominids whose remains were found in 1973; it appears that they met with an accident about 212 million years ago in the Afar Triangle of Ethiopia. At present, American couples are having an average of only 2.2 children, which means they are barely replacing themselves. The practice of polygamy was adopted by the Mormons in 1845, when their prophet, Joseph Smith, claimed he had received word from God that having more than one wife would be all right with Him. Researchers have found a connection between a hormone-like substance called serotonin and a hormone-like substance called serotonin and a hormone-like substance called serotonin. Not only do males have higher levels of serotonin than females but chairmen of academic departments and Nobel Prize winners have much higher levels than single people in the world is New York City, which has approximately two million "single" people. And since about 60,000 people pass through Bloomingdale's every day, most of them singles, it would appear that the store is an excellent place for one single to meet another.

One of the troubles with all of this information is that it puts a severe strain on one's short-term memory, which is to say that Shoumatoff tells much more than even a leisurely reader can assimilate. Another trouble is that the line of argument being pursued here is continuously obstructed by Shoumatoff's erudition. He wants us to believe that the need for kinship is acute, that it has always been a characteristic of human life, that the conditions of modern Western life have led to a decline in the capacity for long-term intimate bonding, and that there is a rebirth of interest in family life. But an encyclopedia is not an argument, and, in any case, a reader can easily be worn down before coming to Shoumatoff's denouement—a moving and well-focused final chapter that takes its name from the title of the book. The Mountain of Names refers to the 1.5 billion names of the dead that are contained in a nuclear bomb-proof repository near Lake City. Shoumatoff describes in loving detail this singular Mormon project, a living monument to the idea of kinship. "It is the closest there is," he says, "and the closest there will be, to a catalog of catalogs for the human race." Were it ever to be completed (that is, to contain all the names of everyone who had ever lived), there would be close to 110 billion names. And what would this Everest of remembrance prove? It would show what, in the end, Shoumatoff's books are mainly concerned to tell us: that we are all kin, a vast extended family who need each other more than we allow ourselves to know.

Neil Postman teaches communication arts and sciences at New York University. His latest book, "Amusing Ourselves to Death," will be published this fall. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

BASES	ANTS	HAME
OUTGO	DORA	IRON
STEAL	AVOW	GNUS
HOTDIDGET	YHIRE	
DUET	EATEN	
FRASE	LORCA	
LORN	STEM	RIED
ASTARTE	NEOLOGY	
GASPE	ERIN	IDER
INANE	ESTERS	
ANGER	PARC	
ADES	GOOGOOEYES	
LOWE	ELSA	TROPE
PREY	NEER	TAKEN
SERE	TODD	OIOES

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A declarer who looks for a small improvement in his chances can sometimes reap a big bonanza. An example is the diagramed deal that follows.

The North hand was difficult to bid, containing great strength but not quite enough for a forcing opening. After the modest one-club bid, North had rebid problems when his partner responded one diamond.

He showed his great strength with a jump to two hearts, a bid that does occasionally have to be made with a three-card suit, and rightly subsided when his partner eventually bid three no-trump.

The declarer was North and he thought carefully when West led a spade and the dummy appeared. It was vital to establish clubs quickly, and the routine move was to lead an honor from the dummy in the hope of an even split.

This would have led to defeat, however, and perhaps heavy defeat. A three-trick penalty is possible if South goes all-out in diamonds when the clubs do not break evenly.

North was concerned to improve his chances in clubs. If West held a singleton ace, it would be important to make the first lead from the closed hand. He therefore decided to enter his hand with a diamond to the ace, and just for kicks tried the queen. He had no intention of finessing, but East would not know that and might be induced to cover if he held the king.

East played low, and as planned the ace was played. The king popped out from the West side, and the table froze. When he had unfrozen, North led a club, winning with the queen when West played low.

South now finessed the diamond seven, willing to run the slight risk that West, through

accident or cunning, had played a king that was not singleton. Dummy's heart loser was discarded on the diamond jack and another club led established the dummy.

North harvested three overtricks, a match-point bonanza, on a deal on which many players failed in the same contract.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A K	♥ A	♦ A	♣ A
♠ Q	♥ Q	♦ Q	♣ Q
♠ J	♥ J	♦ J	♣ J
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 9	♥ 9	♦ 9	♣ 9
♠ 8	♥ 8	♦ 8	♣ 8
♠ 7	♥ 7	♦ 7	♣ 7
♠ 6	♥ 6	♦ 6	♣ 6
♠ 5	♥ 5	♦ 5	♣ 5
♠ 4	♥ 4	♦ 4	♣ 4
♠ 3	♥ 3	♦ 3	♣ 3
♠ 2	♥ 2	♦ 2	♣ 2
♠ A	♥ A	♦ A	♣ A

SOUTH			
♠ A	♥ A	♦ A	♣ A
♠ Q	♥ Q	♦ Q	♣ Q
♠ J	♥ J	♦ J	♣ J
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 9	♥ 9	♦ 9	♣ 9
♠ 8	♥ 8	♦ 8	♣ 8
♠ 7	♥ 7	♦ 7	♣ 7
♠ 6	♥ 6	♦ 6	♣ 6
♠ 5	♥ 5	♦ 5	♣ 5
♠ 4	♥ 4	♦ 4	♣ 4
♠ 3	♥ 3	♦ 3	♣ 3
♠ 2	♥ 2	♦ 2	♣ 2
♠ A	♥ A	♦ A	♣ A

The bidding:  
North: 1♣, 2♥, 3NT.  
South: 1♦, 2♠, 3NT.  
West: 1♠, 2♥, 3NT.  
East: 1♠, 2♥, 3NT.

North	East	South	West
1♣	1♠	1♦	1♥
2♥	2♥	2♠	2♥
3NT	3NT	3NT	3NT

West led the spade four.

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 7  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam		Cine Prev		Cine		Prev		Cine	
Cine	Prev.	Harper	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
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Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500	1500	Elmida	1500
Indus	391.50	Hochst	286.50	286.50	Elmida	1500			



## SPORTS

# 'Tentative' Agreement Reached in Strike

## Baseball Commissioner Announces Breakthrough; Play to Resume Thursday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A tentative agreement was reached Wednesday to end the day-old major league baseball strike. Commissioner Peter Ueberroth announced. Play is to resume Thursday.

A union source said the settlement included changes in eligibility for salary arbitration, a form of revenue sharing for financially troubled teams, increases in owner contributions to players' pensions and no salary cap.

Ueberroth, who had vowed to prevent a strike and then had brought the sides together Tuesday for what turned into a desperate, daylong negotiations, said in a statement released by his office that "a tentative understanding has been reached between the parties in settlement of the strike."

Said Donald Fehr, head of the players' union, "The commissioner's office can announce whatever it wants. I'm not confirming it or denying it." Fehr would only say that the parties would meet at the players' association headquarters before the news conference.

But player representatives began polling their teammates on ratification Wednesday afternoon, and teams were making plans to resume play on Thursday (many clubs were trying to locate players who scattered when the strike began).

"They have come to an agreement," said Scott McGregor, player rep for the Baltimore Orioles. "Now, it's a matter of getting it down on paper and getting it ratified. I'm ecstatic about it. It's a big relief."

"We are going to play tomorrow night against California," said Tom Mee, a spokesman for the Minnesota Twins.

There was no immediate word on when or if games called off Tuesday and Wednesday would be made up.

There was no formal announcement of terms, but a union player

representative, who asked not to be identified, said the tentative agreement contained:

• No cap on salary arbitration awards.

• Increase in eligibility for arbitration from two years major league service to three, but the increase would not take effect during the first two years of the general contract.

• A \$40 million annual contribution from the owners to the players' pension fund, up from \$15.5 million. The players originally had asked for \$60 million a year.

• Redirecting part of the difference between the \$60 million and \$40 million to financially troubled clubs.

The full 13-game slate Tuesday, the first day of the strike, was wiped out. There were 12 games on Wednesday's schedule, and Philadelphia Phillies spokesman Larry Shank said the National League had informed clubs there would be no games Wednesday night, Texas, Oakland, New York and California in the American League said their Wednesday games would not be played.

Negotiators for the players and owners met for 11 hours on Tuesday, their busiest day of the 86-month-old bargaining talks, but could not reach agreement in a dispute centering on salary structure, and the second midseason strike in baseball in four years was called.

They continued talking Tuesday night, but broke up shortly before midnight, with the union saying the sides remained far apart on arbitration.

They met again Wednesday, at 10 A.M. An hour later, the commissioner's office announced that the two sides were meeting with Ueberroth for the first time in the negotiations. And, shortly after noon, the "tentative understanding" was announced.

"This was a critical 24 hours," said the Orioles' McGregor. "They were doing a lot of talking, and that

was important. I was concerned that if it got beyond 24 or 48 hours, it might break down."

"I'm surprised it happened so quickly and worked out so well. After what happened yesterday, I figured it would be a little while."

The commissioner last week offered a set of seven proposals to avert baseball's second player walkout in four years, but his suggestions were criticized by both sides.

And even late Tuesday, there were signs that a settlement might be far off. "We are hung up still," Fehr said Tuesday night. "If the matter proceeds very long, the players won't be willing to settle for what they would have settled for earlier."

But Fehr and Lee MacPhail, chief of the owners' player relations committee, both indicated they were more concerned about salvaging the rest of the season rather than losing a day or two of games that could conceivably be made up later.

The idea, they said, was to avoid a repeat of 1981, when a strike eliminated seven weeks of play. "The object now is to find a way to end it as fast as we can," Fehr said.

As office workers and shoppers broke for lunch on the East Coast, it looked as if Fehr and MacPhail had done just that. Instead of 50 days, it was one.

Fehr and MacPhail had squared off during four separate meetings Tuesday. "Lee expressed the opinion that they had made some progress, not overwhelming, but some progress, especially in the area of salary arbitration and the benefit plan," said Bob Fishel, a spokesman for MacPhail, after Tuesday's final meeting ended around 11 P.M.

All day the central issue had remained salary structure, particularly the rules governing salary arbitration.

The two top negotiators began Tuesday with an 8:45 A.M. meet-



Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth

ing, one that was prompted by Ueberroth.

"It could all fall apart in two minutes or it could last all night," MacPhail said before it started. As it turned out, that first meeting lasted about three hours and started players, owners and team officials on a daylong scow.

Ueberroth kept a low profile on Tuesday, remaining in the background and allowing the two sides to hammer away.

"I haven't heard from him," Fehr said Tuesday night. "I'm sure if Peter wants to be helpful and thinks he can be, it will manifest itself somehow." (AP, UPI)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## U.S. Freestyler Sets 100-Meter Record

MISSION VIEJO, California (AP) — Matt Biondi lowered the world record in the men's 100-meter freestyle swim on Tuesday at the U.S. long-course swimming championships.

Biondi became the first ever to better 49 seconds when he swam a 48.95 to win the final. In a preliminary earlier in the day, his 49.24 broke the world mark of 49.36 set by fellow American Rowdy Gaines in 1981.

Biondi, 19, swam the third leg of the U.S. gold medal-winning 4x-100 relay team at the 1984 Summer Olympics.

## NHL Players Threaten Strike in 1986

TORONTO (AP) — The National Hockey League Players' Association on Tuesday threatened a strike during the 1986-87 season. Alan Eagleson, the association's executive director, said "the players will strike next fall" if owners remain unyielding on making substantial changes on the matters of free agency and pensions.

The existing agreement ends Sept. 15, 1986. It was a five-year deal with an option to cancel in the fourth year. The players association has exercised that option.

Eagleson said that after an NHL player completes his contract he is technically a free agent but subject to compensation in the form of draft picks and/or players. No players have moved under the current system in three years, he said; the NHLPA is seeking total free agency.

Eagleson also said the players want an independent pension fund, to which they would contribute \$5 million and the club owners \$15 million. Players who skated five years in the NHL would receive a lump-sum \$200,000 at age 55 or 60, or could choose to spend the money earlier for continuing education.

## Quotable

• Retired National Hockey League forward Steve Shutt, on owning a stable of horses for his new passion — polo: "The best part of this sport is that you get to change your legs after every period."

• Seattle Mariner outfielder Gorman Thomas, on the major league baseball strike: "If I were an unbiased person, I wouldn't know which side to believe."



OH, BROTHER — John McEnroe, left, consiled his brother Patrick after trouncing him in Tuesday's opening round of a grand prix tennis event in Stratton, Vermont. The draw pitted them in a tournament for the first time, and the world's No. 1 player breezed, 6-1, 6-2. His 19-year-old brother, in his first year on the tour, is ranked 437th worldwide.

# A Middle-Distance Sensation Races Toward His Limit

By Jo Thomas  
New York Times Service

NEWCASTLE, England — The wind that roars off the nearby River Tyne could be a mighty opponent Friday, when Steve Cram, the golden boy of British runners, tries for his fourth consecutive world record.

Before a hometown crowd at Gateshead International Stadium he will try to beat countryman Sebastian Coe's time of 2 minutes 12.18 seconds for 1,000 meters. To do that, the new king of middle-distance runners will have to run faster than he has ever run before.

"I'm going to have to be right at my limit, and the weather will have to be perfect," Cram said on Tuesday. "It will be a home track and a home crowd, and I hope they'll spur me on."

Cram, who at 24 is the toast of British sports, broke the world records for 1,500 meters and the mile in the space of 12 days; he rested a week and then on Sunday broke the record for 2,000 meters by one-hundredth of a second in Budapest in a race against the clock (he was so far ahead that at the finish line he was all alone).

In just 20 days he had equaled Coe's 1979 feat of three world middle-distance records, accomplished in 41 days, and now is dreaming about record No. 4.

"It's difficult physically, and mentally it's more so," said the unassuming Cram, a slender man with a quiet voice.

"In Budapest there was no competition and I had to run half the race on my own. I'm hoping we'll get reasonable competition and some of the lads can stay with me until the last lap. Competition — that's the great spur."

The heat of competition helped Cram beat Coe and Coe's world mark for the mile on July 27 in Oslo. He stopped the clock at 3:46.31 with energy to spare. Roger Bannister, who in 1954 first broke 4 minutes, would have been 97 yards behind.

Although he beat Coe's record by more than a second, Cram afterward praised his

competitor with considerable grace: "We could meet another four times this year," he said, "and no one could say for sure who would win. You are only as good as your last race."

"The man is obviously inspired," responded Coe. "He's positively flying at this moment. I'm not sure if even at my peak, which comes at the end of August, I could run like that."

It is a long way from Budapest to the route around the Coke Works in Jarrow, Cram's home in the northeast of England, where he has been running since he was a skinny 11-year-old with his hair plastered down by rain and sweat, chasing a dream — which then was to become a professional soccer player.

"It never entered his head, even as a boy, to go in for a race and have a nice easy run," his coach, Jimmy Hedley, would say many years later. Hedley, a shipyard worker, was a talent scout for the Jarrow and Hebburn Athletics Club when he first saw Cram with a 400-meter schoolboy race.

"It was just a tuppenny-ha'penny grass track with three schools competing against each other," Cram's father Bill, a policeman, would recall when his son had become famous and a sportsman from The Daily Mail came to call. "After the race, Jimmy introduced himself and said: 'Do you realize your lad has just beaten a county champion? He looks like a promising miler.'"

Six years later, he was competing in the Commonwealth Games, "almost like one of those legendary boxers who explain they never went into the ring until they were 12 but did have a few years of streetfighting before that," observed Neil Allen of The London Standard.

Cram was born Oct. 14, 1960, in Jarrow, where the accent is distinctive and people are proud to call themselves Geordies. It is an area where unemployment is high and sports are loved, where competition produced three medalists in the Los Angeles Olympics — Charles Spedding, Mike McCloud and Cram — from homes within a five-mile radius of each other.

His mother, Mia, insisted that he stick with his studies; he did, and he got a degree in sports studies from Newcastle Polytechnic. Both parents gave him the support one finds in the biographies of great athletes: "All through the winter," his mother recalls, "we'd stand around watching them up to our ankles in snow and ice." His father would work all night, drive to London to see his son run and then drive back for another night shift.

The rewards started coming in. Cram took fourth place in the English Schools 1,500 meters at the age of 14. He became European junior champion and was also chosen for the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Canada.

In 1980 he found himself at the starting



Steve Cram  
... Dreaming about record No. 4.

THE LINEUPS			
VISITORS		BRAVES	
PLAYER	POS	PLAYER	POS
PARSONS	SS	KOMINSKY	RF
BEALL	3B	RAMIREZ	SS
ANDREWS	CF	MORPHY	CF
GERRERO	LF	ANDREWS	1B
ORR	1B	HARRIS	LF
MARSHALL	RF	ONSTUT	3B
SCIOSCIA	C	CEYONE	C
SAK	2B	AVELLA	2B
ROSA	P	BARKER	P
UMPIRES			
H	2B	ARVE	
IB	3B	SNIDER	

Tuesday's press-box lineup board in Atlanta, where the Braves were to play Los Angeles.

# World Cup Alpine Ski Season To Get a South American Start

By Herman Pedergnana  
United Press International

ZURICH — Almost 20 years after the idea of an Alpine World Ski Cup was born in South America, the 1985-86 cup season starts next week with the first-ever World Cup races to be staged in the Southern Hemisphere.

Although they are more accustomed to starting their competitive winter season in December, most of the top men's downhillers will compete in races at the Argentine resorts of Las Lenas on Aug. 16 and 18 and Bariloche on Aug. 24.

The skiers have frequently visited Argentina and Chile for what is, to them, summer training. But in their first races in South America, they will be facing the conditions they are familiar with in European December — lack of snow.

"The downhill course at Las Lenas is ready for training," a spokesman for the International Ski Federation (FIS) said on Tuesday. "There is very little snow, but it will be sufficient for the races."

The grinding World Cup circuit was created during the 1966 World Alpine Championships, held in Portillo, Chile. "It's called the World Cup — the International Ski Federation has many member associations in the South — so it's time we shifted some races there," said Serge Lang, originator of the cup and president of the World Cup Committee.

FIS wanted to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the cup by

holding races in South America next year, but that could not be worked into a 1986 calendar already crowded because of world championships scheduled for that winter.

So the trip to Argentina is this year — bankrolled by the owner of the Las Lenas resort, Ernesto Loewenstein, who is anxious to develop his station as a major ski holiday area.

Another reason behind the excursion to South America was lobbying by the world's leading downhillers for more races, which translates into more prize money and bonuses for them. With the threat of a professional circuit looming, FIS was quick to consent.

The project of a separate pro downhill circuit, however, remains stillborn. Most of its ardent supporters in the racing community, including U.S. Olympic downhill champion Bill Johnson, have made quick turnabouts and rejoined their national ski teams.

Johnson, who is not in physical shape to race, announced that he will bypass the Argentine events and will begin competing in December.

But apart from Austrian Franz Klammer and Swiss Peter Lüscher, who both retired, all the other top-level racers are expected to be present.

"Whoever wants to belong to the world class in winter must be in top shape around this time of the year," said Austrian Karl Frenschner, head coach of the Swiss men's team.

Frenschner was seconded by Sepp Stalder, the team's downhill coach. "A guy who is physically fit just takes 10 or 14 days of racing practice on snow to be ready," Stalder said. "Of course, fellows who are known as fast starters have an advantage."

It just so happens that three of Stalder's charges — Karl Alpgier, Peter Müller and Pirmin Zurbriggen — are known to peak quickly when the season opens (they also head the FIS ranking list). World champion Zurbriggen, a superb all-around skier, will join his teammates on a two-week break from military training.

But the ski industry, which foots much of the bill for the cup circuit, has been having some second thoughts about going to Argentina.

"The economic situation in the Southern Hemisphere is such that we cannot see any important markets opening up there," said Jürgen Schenkenbach, who heads ski manufacturer Kestle's racing department, "and the publicity gained in the North is limited. The public is not particularly interested in such races."

Still, all manufacturers have sent top-flight technical service staffs to Argentina, partly for testing purposes. Testing new skis, wax and boots on snow in winter conditions produces more accurate performance results than, as is usually done, trying them out on European glacier runs during the summer months.

## SCOREBOARD

## Football

## Canadian Football League Leaders

TEAM	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	10	3	1	100
Calgary	9	4	1	90
Winnipeg	8	5	1	80
Montreal	7	6	1	70
Ottawa	6	7	1	60
Toronto	5	8	1	50
Hamilton	4	9	1	40
Quebec	3	10	1	30
Saskatchewan	2	11	1	20
B.C. Lions	1	12	1	10

TEAM	W	L	T	Pts
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Calgary	9	4	1	90
Winnipeg	8	5	1	80
Montreal	7	6	1	70
Ottawa	6	7	1	60
Toronto	5	8	1	50
Hamilton	4	9	1	40
Quebec	3	10	1	30
Saskatchewan	2	11	1	20
B.C. Lions	1	12	1	10

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Ottawa	6	7	1	60
Toronto	5	8	1	50
Hamilton	4	9	1	40
Quebec	3	10	1	30
Saskatchewan	2	11	1	20
B.C. Lions	1	12	1	10

## Baseball

## Major League Standings

LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
AMERICAN LEAGUE	East Division				
	Toronto	67	39	.630	
	Seattle	57	49	.538	10
	New York	57	49	.538	10
	Los Angeles	55	51	.519	12
	Baltimore	53	53	.500	14
	Chicago	48	58	.450	19
	Philadelphia	45	61	.424	22
	Cleveland	44	62	.413	23
	Minnesota	41	65	.388	26
NATIONAL LEAGUE	West Division				
	Los Angeles	61	41	.598	
	San Diego	58	44	.567	3
	San Francisco	55	47	.539	6
	Colorado	52	50	.510	9
	Arizona	48	54	.471	13
	St. Louis	47	55	.458	14
	Chicago	46	56	.448	15
	Philadelphia	45	57	.439	16
	Pittsburgh	41	61	.399	20

## Transition

## FOOTBALL

## TORONTO — Col Lester Brown, running back, signed Kerry Taylor, running back.

## NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

## HOUSTON — Announced the retirement of Green Bingham, linebacker, who will take on administrative job with the club.

## NEW ORLEANS — Signed Richard Todd, quarterback, to a one-year contract. Awarded to him by Darnell Gilbert, tackle.

## SEATTLE — Signed David Hughes, running back, to a one-year contract.

## Winnipeg — Signed David Hughes, running back, to a one-year contract.

## WASHINGTON — Signed Ron Elliott, tight end, to a one-year contract.

## MONTANA — Signed Brian Hayward, center, to a multi-year contract.

## NORTHERN ARIZONA — Signed Brian Hayward, center, to a multi-year contract.

## ARIZONA STATE — Signed Brian Hayward, center, to a multi-year contract.

## KENTUCKY — Signed David Hughes, running back, to a one-year contract.

## MONTANA TECH — Signed Brian Hayward, center, to a multi-year contract.

## NORTHERN ARIZONA — Signed Brian Hayward, center, to a multi-year contract.

## SLIPPERY ROCK — Signed Brian Hayward, center, to a multi-year contract.

## TEXAS A&amp;M — Signed Brian Hayward, center, to a multi-year contract.

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## VATICAN POSTCARD

## St. Peter's Enshrouded

By Clare Fallon

**VATICAN CITY** — A shroud of scaffolding and safety netting is creeping across the front of St. Peter's Basilica, heart of the Roman Catholic Church, as the facade undergoes the first complete restoration in its 370-year history. The pilgrims who flock daily to the basilica, the largest church in Christendom, will find the scaffolding moving gradually across the facade as the yearlong restoration project progresses.

Increasing atmospheric pollution and simple age have made a major operation necessary for the first time since the building was completed in 1614, the Vatican said.

"Every so often some minute fragments fall from the facade after coming away because of the aging of the building," said Giuseppe Zander, technical director of the restoration work.

Previous work on the 115-meter-wide (377-foot) facade has been carried out piecemeal, and some of the repair techniques added to the deterioration, a Vatican report said.

During the 19th century, iron supports were put into the 13 statues of Christ, John the Baptist and 11 of the Apostles, which stand along the top of the facade. The iron has rusted and expanded, damaging the 5.7-meter-high statues, Zander said.

## French Start Working On Liberty's New Flame

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Ten French artisans from Les Metalliers Champenois have begun fashioning the flame for the Statue of Liberty's new torch, hammering sheets of copper to form its shell using a model based on photographs of the original 19th-century design for the flame.

The new flame will have a gilded copper shell that will reflect sunlight and artificial light that will be directed on the flame. The old torch, rusty and wind-battered, was removed from the statue's right arm last year. A spokesman for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation said the new torch would be unveiled next July 4.

"We will substitute the supports, where possible, with inoxidizable steel and with brass, because the oxidized iron expands, then splits and causes sometimes sizable fragments to fall off," he said.

The Vatican is not disclosing the cost of the project but Archbishop Lino Zamboni, head of the Vatican office overseeing the work, has said it will be high in terms of labor and materials.

Any costs beyond the Vatican's resources will be met by the Knights of Columbus, a charitable society of Catholic laymen founded in 1882 with the aim of service to the church.

The Knights have given financial aid for other work at St. Peter's, including the enlargement in 1982 of a Polish chapel to mark the 600th anniversary of the shrine in Jasna Gora, Poland, to the Madonna of Czestochowa, who is especially revered by Poles, Zamboni said.

The columns, doorways, windows and balconies that make up an elaborate pattern on the facade will all be restored, says a report from the Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's, the committee responsible for the upkeep of the basilica.

The facade, designed by Carlo Maderno, has escaped the auto pollution that damages many Rome monuments, thanks to the expanse of St. Peter's Square, which stretches between the basilica and the road.

But water has seeped into cracks in the travertine stone of the facade and these must be sealed with resin, the report said.

The restoration work will not include cleaning the front of the basilica, Zander said. "A coating has built up over the centuries and created a protective film. To take that off is not always a good thing."

The facade has often been criticized for being too wide in proportion to its 43.5-meter height. Maderno had to alter his original design because the pope for whom he was working, Paul V, wanted an extension on one side to link the basilica to the Vatican palace.

A corresponding extension was added to the other side for the sake of symmetry but the height of the facade could not be raised to compensate for the extra width without obscuring the dome, designed by Michelangelo.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

## Small Revolts on the Appalachian Trail

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

**SHEFFIELD, Massachusetts** — The way Arthur A. Delmolino sees it, not much has changed since the last battle of Shays' Rebellion was fought in a pasture near his barn nearly two centuries ago.

On a winter day in 1787, a band of Massachusetts farmers, angered by heavy taxes that were forcing them to surrender their land to the state, made their final stand in this secluded valley in the Berkshires. They were routed that day but eventually won some of their demands.

To Delmolino, a dairy farmer, the only difference now is that it is the National Park Service that wants some of his land and that of other residents of Sheffield. The Park Service, acting on a 1978 congressional mandate, is trying to relocate the Appalachian Trail as it passes the village, moving it from a back dirt road to what the service contends is a more scenic route, through woods and farmland.

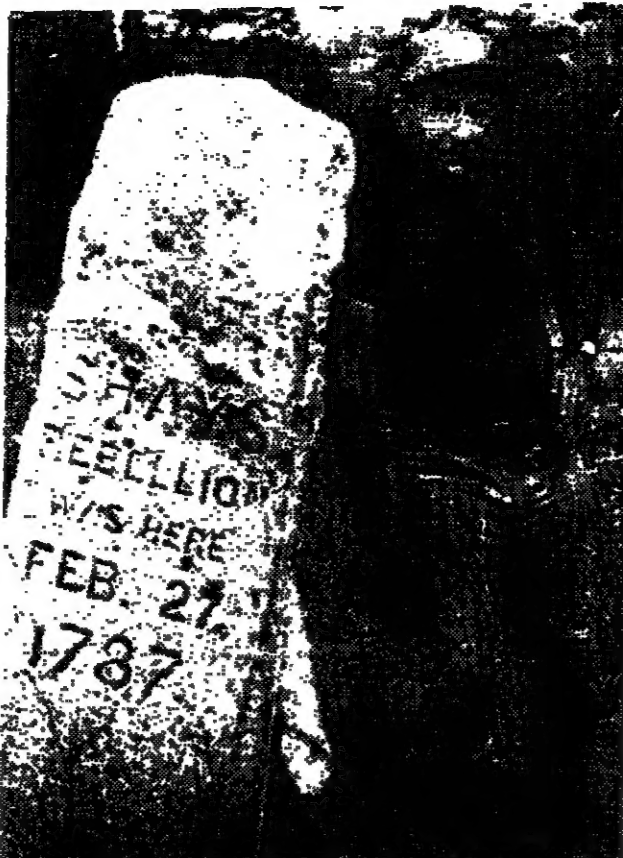
The Sheffield action is part of a \$90-million program to relocate large sections of the Appalachian Trail, which traverses about 2,100 miles (3,400 kilometers) in 14 states, from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in Maine.

The Appalachian Trail, which was started in 1921 and for many years was run by private groups, was declared a National Scenic Trail in 1968.

Park Service officials say that much of their work in acquiring a 1,000-foot-wide (300-meter) corridor for the trail, and thus protecting it from future development, has gone smoothly.

But in some areas, such as Sheffield, the service's actions have touched off bitter disputes, pitting residents and their towns against an unlikely combination of hikers, environmentalists and the Reagan administration.

"It's 200 years and the issue is still the same as Shays' Rebellion, the government taking land from people," Delmolino said. "I don't understand why I should sacrifice my property and 60 years of hard work by my parents and grandparents clearing this land to benefit a bunch of hikers in fancy boots."



Arthur Delmolino at marker for Shays' rebellion.

In some of the trouble spots residents say the Park Service has told different stories to different landowners and bullied people by threatening to take their property by eminent domain.

Delmolino says he accidentally discovered that his land was on the proposed new route when he attended a regional planning meeting in the spring of 1984. By that time the Park Service had issued an "environmental assessment" for Sheffield that said "the locations have been carefully planned in cooperation with landowners."

Yet the proposed route called for the service to acquire 32 acres (13 hectares) of Delmolino's farm and divide one of his cow pastures with fences to protect hikers. He says he is worried that the new path will threaten the spring that supplies water to his house and his animals.

With 10 other families in the

village on the new route, it was voted at a Sheffield town meeting last May to prohibit further federal land purchases for one year. In response, the service is soon expected to announce an alternative route through Sheffield involving 21 landowners. The service says it would be less disruptive.

"They've been deceptive, dishonest and dishonest," Eugene J. Fawcett, a teacher who lives in a 200-year-old Shaker house in nearby Tyringham, said, referring to the Park Service.

The service wants almost 100 acres of Fawcett's property for the new route so hikers would be close to the cluster of Shaker houses and barns that her family has owned for a century. She and several neighbors have refused to sell land to the Park Service and face being taken to court, where the government can take their land by eminent domain.

"We came here for solitude, but our houses are very vulnerable and the hikers will be intrusive," Fawcett said.

David A. Richie, the project manager for the Appalachian Trail at the Park Service, insisted that the criticisms of his agency as being devious were "totally out of line."

"You have to make a judgment about what's best for the trail and the American people," Richie said. "On the other side, you have people who own a lot of land and don't want to be disturbed."

Since the relocation project was authorized by Congress in 1978, Richie reported, the Park Service has acquired 55,669 acres through purchase and easement along 372 miles of the trail. By contrast, he said, the service had gone to court to seize 2,687 acres along 17 miles of the new path.

Of the 271 miles that remain to be relocated, 177 are in Maine, where the property is owned by large timber companies, Richie said, and negotiations are expected to be easy. The trail is jointly managed by the Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, state governments and the Appalachian Trail Conference, an umbrella organization for more than 60 private clubs.

The largest trouble spot, Richie said, is a 15-mile section of the trail where it crosses the Cumberland Valley in a rapidly developing section of Pennsylvania. The trail currently follows two-lane and four-lane roads, without side paths, and the Park Service has proposed switching it to two low ridges that are part of the little remaining wood and farmland in the valley.

But 143 landowners would be affected, and Arlene Byers, who lives on a 120-acre farm along the ridges in South Middleton, said, "The trail would come so close they could take our barn."

The local township and county and even the Pennsylvania Legislature have recommended new dirt paths along the present route as an alternative, but Richie said that was not acceptable.

"We're not against hikers—we like having the Appalachian Trail in our valley," Byers said. "But let's make a special interest group taking away our way of life."



Fulfilling a long-standing desire, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who turned 85 Sunday, was taken on a tour of Britain's coast at speeds of up to 1,350 miles (2,160 kilometers) an hour in a supersonic airliner Monday.

## PEOPLE

## Judaica Seller Dismissed

Alexander Guttman, 83, the professor involved in the contested auction of 56 Hebrew books and manuscripts at Sotheby's last year, has been dismissed by Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, where he had taught since 1940. Guttman was criticized by the rabbinical seminary last week for consigning items for sale that he did not own. Guttman reached retirement in 1974 and had been teaching only part-time. His contract had been renewed yearly since then by faculty recommendation, this spring the faculty did not bring him up for renewal, a spokesman said. The books and manuscripts consigned by Guttman originally belonged to a rabbinical seminary in Berlin. Guttman says he smuggled the books out at "great personal risk" before the seminary was destroyed by the Germans in 1942. A final decision has been delayed on a tentative court agreement under which Sotheby's would waive all profit from the sale, recall the items and reimburse the buyers.

High Heifer has agreed with Leo Janos, co-writer of the top-selling biography of the former pilot Chuck Yeager, and Bantam Books Inc. to produce an autobiography. The exact amount of the seven-figure advance was not disclosed. Kathy Robbins, the New York literary agent who represented Heifer and Janos, said all parties involved considered the project to be "an extraordinary and complex financial arrangement for volume publishing rights in a single-volume autobiography." Bantam said it planned to publish the book as part of its Bantam Books hardcover line in late 1987. The book, as yet untitled, is expected to document the growth of Playboy magazine from the first issue, published when Heifer was 27 and featuring what Bantam calls the "now-famous calendar photo of Marilyn Monroe."

Luciano Paraventi will give a free outdoor concert for an estimated 6,000 people next week in Modena, Italy, local officials say. The concert will be held in the main square, the Piazza Grande, on Aug. 14. The town will sing popular arias from Italian operas.

An Englishman running around the world to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund has left Malaysia for Singapore after raising 7,580 ringgits (about \$3,079). Henry Weston, 23, who set out from London two years ago, said the seemingly small response in Malaysia was actually overwhelming when compared to that in other Asian countries he had passed through. The money will be shared by the World Wildlife Fund Malaysia and the Swiss-based parent body.

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